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The Woman Voter

Vol. V. APRIL, 1914. No. 4.

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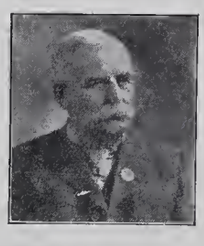

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Anti-Suffrage Number

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VICTORY 1915

OUR FRIENDS—THE ENEMY.

BY

CARRIE C. CATT.

THAT there are two sides to all questions is a "bromide." Just why people of seemingly equal intelligence and education divide upon all controversial questions is not so easy of comprehension. Yet, let the smallest and most inconsequential event occur and the gossips of a village wag their tongues in conflicting opinions as to its cause and its consequence. Let a clergyman insert a sentence in a sermon which deflects ever so little from the ordinary belief of his church, and, lo, his congregation range themselves in opposing groups. Let a society lady vary her entertainment by the omission of some ordinary feature or the introduction of a new one, and society at once has two opinions. The political sentiment of any country seems naturally to divide citizens into two parties.

A closer analysis of this apparently normal and universal law of human society seems to indicate that one group is always expending its energy and wit to conserve that which has been; the other to defend the possibilities of that which is to be. Those who stand for the new and untried may not be very radical or very progressive, yet they represent a step forward in the great march from barbarism to the civilization that is yet to come. The step onward may be infinitesimal, but it is a step.

A still more careful analysis demonstrates clearly enough that both groups are equally necessary to the progress of thought and institutions. In the forum of public opinion both groups pour avalanches of argument, ridicule, invective, petitions, protests, logic and emotion, and out of the melee truth emerges in time. Just why men and women will sacrifice every possibility of life and fortune for a cause which will bring no personal benefit to them; and why other men and women will lash themselves into a fury of fanaticism to oppose that which can never harm them, no one has yet discovered. Yet this has ever been the method of progress and doubtless ever will be. It is God's way; and so the conservative camp becomes as important a factor in evolution as the radical.

No suffragist should regard a nice respectable Anti in any other light than that of an unconscious ally. The Antis hold meetings and draw to them thousands of people too bigoted and prejudiced to attend a suffrage meeting. There they are made to think, to take sides, to talk about votes. They spread the discussion to other circles and out of discussion comes understanding. An Anti meeting never yet caught and caged a progressive, and no suffrage meeting ever converted a real conservative. It is the discussion which counts. Indeed, with no strain upon our dispositions we can well afford to accept the Biblical command and "love our enemies."

This applies, however, to our opponents in the field of reason only; for these unconscious allies of ours also have allies who are not our allies. They have no part in the grand scheme of human evolution. They do not belong to God's plan. They are artificial excrescences on the otherwise fair tree of the natural development of our cause. They deal in the weaknesses of men and women. They sell the drink which steals away the reason of men. They traffic in the bodies of women. They buy and sell votes; they scheme to rob taxpayers of their money through all kinds of jobs. They work little children in factories, and underpay women who labor long hours.

Wherever men and women are poor, ignorant, distressed, and whenever they are morally weak, this group stands ready to aid their downfall. They are our real foes. By some instinct they recognize in Votes for Women a natural enemy and they range themselves with complete universality against woman suffrage. They recognize, with many a chuckle, the ladies and gentlemen of polite society who are classed as Antis

as their partners in the game of beating progress. Whether the ladies and gentlemen of polite society recognize their services as frankly is an open question. Three opponents we have, two of whom are unconscious allies and one a genuine foe: the ladies who do not want to vote; the gentlemen who "would die rather than see beautiful woman trailed in the dust of politics;" and the men who with winks at each other furnish the votes which secure to the first two their dearest wish. The fact is obvious that

"These three
Brothers be
In one cause."

A VICTORIOUS DEFEAT.

THE resolution providing for the submission to the States of a constitutional amendment for woman suffrage passed the Senate, March 19th, by a majority vote of one. This would have been a victory for suffrage, but for the fact that the Constitution requires a two-thirds and not a majority vote to pass an amendment. For several weeks the friends of the measure have conducted a brilliant fight with the result that the question of woman suffrage has received nation-wide attention.

The debate in the Senate, with Senators Ashurst, Shafroth, Clapp, Thomas, Sutherland, Owen, Chamberlain and Gallinger supporting the amendment, has brought out but little actual opposition to the principle of equal suffrage. The chief reason for the failure of the bill was the attitude of those who believed that a federal amendment for suffrage would interfere with the rights of States. Since the voters of each State would ultimately pass upon the question, the objection is not valid, but matters touching States' rights always arouse controversy.

The race question and the colored woman came into the discussion, but the fact that Mr. Lea of Tennessee, Mr. Owen of Oklahoma, Mr. Sheppard of Texas, and Mr. Ransdell of Louisiana voted for the amendment indicates the growth of the suffrage idea among representatives of the South.

The vote in detail was:

FOR.

Ashurst, Brady, Bristow, Burton, Chamberlain, Clapp, Clark, (Wyoming), Gallinger, Gronna, Hollis, Hughes, Jones, Kenyon, La Follette, Lane, Lea, Myers, Nelson, Newlands, Norris, Owen, Perkins, Poindexter, Ransdell, Shafroth, Sheppard, Sherman, Smoot, Stephenson, Sterling, Sutherland, Thomas, Thompson, Townsend, Works—35.

AGAINST.

Bankhead, Borah, Bradley, Brandegee, Bryan, Catron, Dillingham, du Pont, Gore, James, Johnson, Lee, (Maryland), Lodge, McCumber, McLean, Martin, Martine, Oliver, Overman, Page, Pittman, Pomerene, Reed, Shields, Smith (Georgia), Smith (Maryland), Smith (South Carolina), Swanson, Thornton, Tillman, Vadaman, Weeks, West, Williams—34.

Of those for the bill, twenty-one were Republicans and fourteen Democrats; of those opposed, twenty-two were Democrats and twelve Republicans.

A NEW AMENDMENT PROPOSED.

MRS. MEDILL McCORMICK, chairman of the Congressional Committee, issued a statement that suffrage sentiment in the Senate warranted a renewal of efforts to secure national legislation. In order to meet the States' rights objection, Senator Shafroth has drafted a new bill, which reads:

"Whenever any number of legal voters of any state, to a number exceeding 10 per centum of the number of legal voters voting at the last preceding general election held in such state, shall petition for the submission to the legal voters of said state of the question whether women shall have equal rights with men in respect to voting at all elections to be held in such state, such question shall be so submitted, and if, upon such submission, a majority of the legal voters of the state voting on the question shall vote in favor of granting to women such equal rights, the same shall thereupon be deemed established, anything in the constitution or laws of such state to the contrary notwithstanding."

WOMAN'S INDEPENDENCE DAY.

MAY 2d, will be suffrage day throughout the country. There will be parades, street meetings and big demonstrations everywhere. Dr. Shaw has appealed to President Wilson to name the first Saturday in May as a suffrage holiday. Part of the letter to the President is as follows:

Recognizing that the cause of woman suffrage is no longer an academic problem, but that it has entered the field of practical politics, and that its speedy solution is of vital importance to the country, the National Woman Suffrage Association has set apart the first Saturday of May for a great public demonstration throughout the nation for the purpose of setting forth the just claim of women to political freedom, to arouse such a spirit of patriotic devotion in the hearts of all mothers that it may burn with a quenchless flame in the lives of their children.

In this spirit of loyalty to a true democracy, Mr. President, the Executive Board of the National Suffrage Association appeals to you in your official capacity as President of the United States to set apart the first Saturday in May, to be known as Woman's Independence Day, in recognition of the loyalty of American women to the spirit and claims of 1776, that the foundation of all just governments rests upon the consent of the governed. Very truly yours,

ANNA HOWARD SHAW,
President National American Woman Suffrage Association.

A VICTORY IN NEW YORK!

BY a vote of 39 to 3, the New York Senate passed the Foley Bill, allowing two women watchers at each polling place when the woman suffrage amendment is submitted to a vote. The bill has an amendment specifying that one watcher shall be a suffragist and the other an Anti.

The three Senators opposed were Frawley, Griffin and Ramsperger. Of these Senator Griffin of the Bronx made a bitter, although ineffectual attack upon the suffrage movement.

The Antis Answered

THE following questions were drawn up by the Man Suffrage Association, Opposed to Political Suffrage for Women, for the purpose of ascertaining the attitude of college professors on the subject of woman suffrage.

Representatives of the universities have criticized the questions severely. The set is very long, having 11 sections, which number 76 questions in all. Many of these interrogations assume a false basis; some are confusing, others bring in points more or less remote, and they are all put with adroitness in the humor of debate, rather than with a desire for information or unprejudiced opinion.

Professor J. M. Cattell of Columbia University, in an open letter to the *New York Times,* made the following statement to the Man Suffrage Association:

> It is undesirable to answer the questions which you have addressed to me, as they appear not to be framed with a view to obtaining the truth or my opinions, but in order to prejudice the case by legal casuistry.
>
> I have, however, no objection to stating that I regard universal suffrage as a pre-supposition of democracy. I may also add that the "Man-Suffrage Association Opposed to Political Suffrage for Women" will apparently have a modest share in forwarding the movement which it tries to obstruct.

Professor Walter E. Clark of City College, declining to "split hairs over virtual representation" and the like, wrote to THE VOTER: "My belief in equal suffrage rests upon the very simple basis that all rational and reasonable members of a democracy are entitled to a voice in government. I'm *for* it, but I'm not yet prepared to argue concerning the niceties of a pro con debate."

Since these questions will be used by the Antis during the campaign, we have thought it worth while to gather a series of answers by experts from the leading colleges throughout the country. We waited for some months, hoping that the Man Suffrage Association would publish their report of the results obtained. Since none has as yet appeared we wonder if the replies have been satisfactory to those opposed to woman suffrage. Judging from our own experience there is a strong sentiment for equal suffrage in the academic world.

If it is true, as the letter signed by Everett P. Wheeler and Professor Munroe Smith, which was sent with the questions, states—that "academic opinion frequently forecasts and largely helps to form general opinion," we may now prophesy a victory in 1915.

IT MAKES A DIFFERENCE WHO SAYS IT.
Suffragette—"Taxation without representation is tyranny."
Voter—"You unwomanly creature!"

QUESTIONS REGARDING WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

I

A. *Is the right to vote in national and state elections to be regarded as a natural or moral right of every sane, law abiding member of the body politic? Or is it to be regarded as a grant of political power?*

This question suggests a scholastic quandary in which it is not necessary to involve oneself. The term "natural right" originated at a time when nothing was known of man's actual origin and nature; it is now a meaningless anachronism, for our whole civilization, including our social and political system, is highly artificial, not *natural,* and is therefore a matter of expediency and social justice, not of natural right.

B. *If the latter, is the grant to be based on the general social interest alone, or also on class interests or personal interests which are deemed to require protection?*

Class and individual interests are part and parcel of social interests; and the best social adjustment cannot be realized without bringing it into intimate relation to them. The problem of this adjustment is excessively difficult and will doubtless require a great deal of thought and experiment if it is to be solved satisfactorily. The vote may be viewed as affecting all three classes of interests.

PROFESSOR JAMES HARVEY ROBINSON.
Columbia University, New York.

C. *Is there any traditional or logical connection between taxation and representation in the same community? Do the objections raised in the eighteenth century against the so-called "virtual representation" of Americans by British voters hold good against the representation of New York women by New York men?*

There is some traditional and still more logical connection between taxation and representation in the same community. Taxes fall, in the last analysis, upon the productive members of the community and the spending of the revenue from these taxes certainly should be in the hands of these producers or their representatives with the exception of the few individuals whose intelligence and knowledge is so limited as to incapacitate them from acting with any degree of wisdom.

The objections to "virtual representation" still hold good, though it is probably not so serious a matter in practice now as it was in the eighteenth century, because the New York men probably have the interest of New York women more at heart than the British voters had at heart interests of the Americans.

PROFESSOR MAURICE PARMELEE,
City College, New York.

D. *Is the existing system of manhood suffrage justifiable on the ground that the determination of national policy belongs to those who may be called upon to support it with arms, and that participation direct or indirect in the making of laws belongs to those who may be called upon to enforce them?*

No. And furthermore "the existing system" is not *manhood* suffrage, for in ten States women vote for the President of the United States who is Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy and in nine States for Senators and Representatives who declare war.

E. *Is the preceding argument satisfactorily answered by saying that civilized society has emerged from the militant organization and has developed an industrial organization? Has the development of industry and commerce changed the essential character of the State and of laws? Granting that the purposes subserved by the State and by the law have been modified, is not the State, primarily and fundamentally, the organization of the physical force of the community, and does not the maintenance of the legal order rest, in final instance, upon physical force?*

The law actually enforced by physical violence is a relatively small part of the law enforced and the fact that physical force is occasionally necessary is not sufficient warrant for depriving women of the vote. Public order is as well maintained in the woman suffrage States as in the manhood suffrage States—and one ounce of experience is worth a pound of academic theory.

PROFESSOR CHARLES A. BEARD,
Columbia University, New York.

II

A. *Granting that property interests and educated intelligence should have their due political influence, will universal woman suffrage increase the proportion of property holding voters or of educated voters?*

Probably not. Male suffrage does not depend upon property or intelligence in most States.

B. *When the foreign born voters are taken into account, will not woman suffrage have a contrary result considering that in the countries from which at present most of our immigrants come, there is little provision for female education; that the male immigrant frequently leaves his wife or his betrothed at home, until he has saved a considerable sum; and that his naturalization carries with it the naturalization of his wife no matter how brief her residence in this country—will not universal woman suffrage materially increase the proportion of illiterate and unintelligent voters?*

Women immigrants are less numerous than men, so that a larger proportion of women are native.

PROFESSOR HOWARD B. WOOLSTON,
City College, New York.

ONE MAN—ONE VOTE

Cornelia B. Barnes

III

A. *Will important social interests, neglected by men, be furthered by woman suffrage?*

Women are by nature more prone to sympathy (fellow feeling) than men. Sympathy apparently originated with women. It is perpetuated by them in a highly evolved form. Social interests are promoted more vigorously by people with fellow feeling. Therefore I should expect women to be chiefly concerned with the amelioration of undesirable social conditions. Already women are working ardently in that direction. The franchise would undoubtedly aid them to attain the goal.

PROFESSOR SCOTT NEARING,
University of Pennsylvania.

B. *Is the average woman more warmly interested than the average man in the welfare of other people's children? Is she more keenly interested in the welfare of women in general?*

It is strongly my impression that the average woman is much more warmly interested than the average man in the welfare of other people's children. I think she also is apt to be more keenly interested in the welfare of women in general than are men.

PROFESSOR EMILY G. BALCH,
Wellesley College.

C. *Will woman suffrage further the movement to restrict child labor and female labor?*

Woman suffrage will further the movement to restrict child labor and to humanize the conditions under which women work. For the entrance of women into politics means a change in emphasis. The human and personal side of life will be accented more strongly. Politics is losing its formal character. Women will help to still further humanize politics.

PROFESSOR MARY K. SIMKHOVITCH,
Barnard College, New York.

D. *Will it be likely to produce stricter laws against prostitution? If so, will it tend to promote stricter regulation or will it make for suppression?*

Judging solely from the experience in California one is lead to the answer that woman suffrage will tend toward the promotion of stricter legislation against prostitution and aim at its suppression rather than regulation.

For the nature of the California legislation and the part played by women in bringing about its enactment see Chapters 25 to 27 on the "Red-light Abatement Act" in Franklin Hichborn's "History of the California Legislature of 1913" (Franklin Hichborn, Santa Clara, California, Price $1.50.) You will find the full story there—and performance is better than prophecy.

Another angle of the same question was the successful Recall Campaign conducted by the women of San Francisco against Police Judge Weller, because of his attitude in regard to offenders against women.

PROFESSOR G. W. MARX,
Stanford University, California.

E. *Will woman suffrage promote stricter regulation of the liquor traffic? Or will it widen the area of prohibition?*

The immediate effect of woman's suffrage would be to promote stricter regulation of the liquor traffic in some districts and to widen the area of prohibition in others.

PROFESSOR FRANK W. BLACKMAR,
University of Kansas.

F. *If it increases the amount of repressive legislation, will it secure more effective enforcement of such legislation than has been attained under manhood suffrage? Or will it simply increase the mass of dead laws that breed corrupt administration?*

Really you ask for prophecy and I am not a prophet. We must wait events. Personally, I am optimistic.

CHARLES R. HENDERSON,
University of Chicago, Illinois.

G. *To what extent does the movement of legislation in the woman suffrage States, as compared with that in other States, enable us to answer the foregoing questions?*

The legislation of the suffrage States is in general more progressive than the non-suffrage States. In Wyoming, however, many forms of social evils (such as tenement house problems and factory labor) are rare and require no legislation.

PROFESSOR E. E. SLOSSON,
Columbia University (Formerly of Wyoming).

A. *Do women need the vote for the protection of their personal or property interests?*

In my opniion they do.

B. *Is there in American law generally or in the law in New York in particular any discrimination against women other than the denial of political rights?*

Yes.

(*See articles by Gilbert E. Roe in March, April and May issues of the Voter.—Ed.*)

C. *Where special statutory rules exist regarding married women do they not enjoy greater rights than are accorded to married men?*

I should say not.

PROFESSOR GEORGE W. KIRCHWEY,
Columbia University.

V

A. *Will woman suffrage raise women's wages?*

Perhaps not directly, but indirectly, and in the long run I should say votes for women would raise the wages paid women Many are already in public employments. Movements like that of equal pay for school teachers would almost certainly be advanced by allowing women to vote. Protective labor laws for women would also be promoted. Especially pertinent in this connection are laws creating wage boards to prescribe minimum wages for women and young persons.

B. *Where women's wages are less than men's in the same occupation, are their services usually of equal value? Are not their services, in most cases, less permanent and more frequently interrupted than those of most men?*

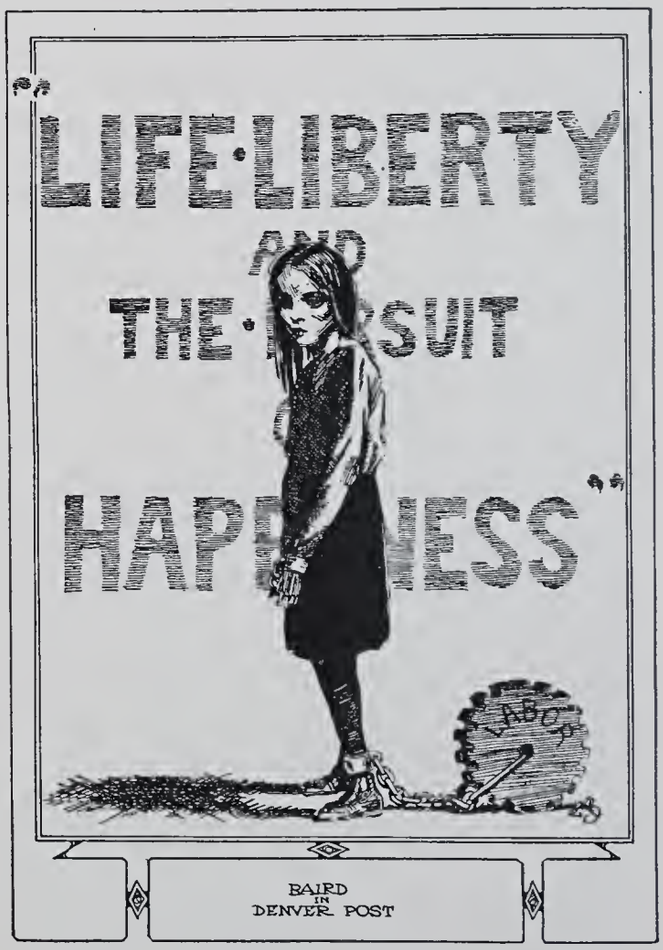
This is difficult to answer because women and men rarely do just the same sort of work. As a rule men are more adaptable, able to clean their machines and repair them, for example, as well as to operate them, than women, and therefore worth more to their employers.

In general I should say women do some work better than men; men some work better than women. Men are steadier, more apt to be skilled workers, less likely to be interrupted. Women are quicker, more artistic. Women's wages are so much less than men's that they are preferred for all occupations where they are superior and for many in which men are superior. The fixing of wages depends quite as much on custom as competition, and this justifies the equal pay movement as a means of changing the custom to the advantage of women.

PROFESSOR HENRY R. SEAGER,
Columbia University.

C. *Where women's services appear to be of equal value, are their lower wages due to the fact that most of them can work for less pay than men require? Is it not true that the great majority of women wage-earners have only themselves to support and that a large proportion of them are partly supported by fathers or husbands?*

It seems to me that on the whole where women's services appear to be of equal value they can usually



HOW LONG?

afford to work for lower pay than men seem to require. It is true that a considerable number of women wage earners have only themselves to support and that a large proportion are partly supported by fathers and husbands. They at least have home connections and very often are required to make very small contributions to the family budget. This in an indirect way undoubtedly affects the wage scale. There are, however, many individual instances in which they are paid less simply because it has been traditional to do so. I have in mind the principalship of our Girls' High School in this city. The former principal was a man who received a salary of $4,500. The new principal is a woman who receives only $2,500 because this has been the woman's compensation scale. I have no doubt, however, that the justice of equal pay in this instance will impress itself on the minds of the Educational Board so thoroughly that the compensation will be raised to the level of $4,500.

PROFESSOR ROSWELL C. McCREA,
University of Pennsylvania.

D. *Where economic reasons exist for the lower wages paid to women in the same occupations, is equalization of wages by legislation desirable?*

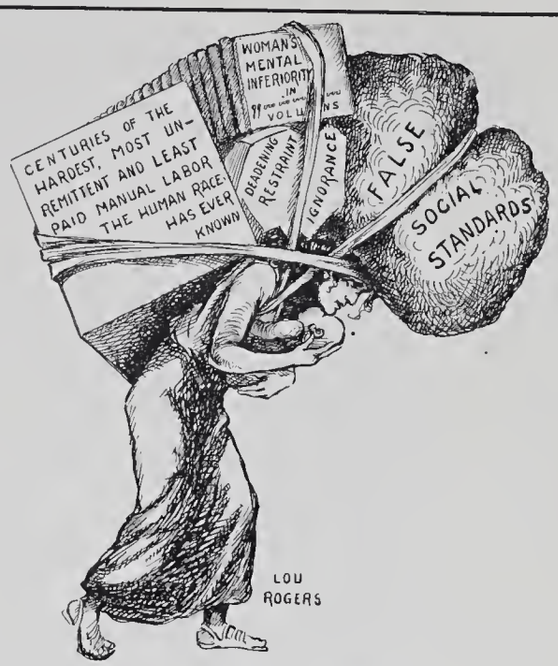
In this question emphasis must be put on the words "where economic reasons exist for the lower wages paid to women." Put in this form the question permits but one answer and that is the negative. Whatever the "economic reasons," the implication is that the value of the product attributable to women's labor is less than that of the men's labor. Equalizing legislation therefore would mean that the just due of the men would be reduced to give the women more than their due. Unless the legislation covered almost all occupations if the wages of men were reduced this would result in the withdrawal of the men into other occupations. In general, however, it may be said that the possibilities of legislation in connection with wages are much over-rated. Wages constitute a price that has to be paid for the various kinds of human services, just as other prices have to be paid for goods that are offered for sale. A minimum wage law may fix a minimum price for labor in a given occupation, but no employer can be forced to hire a particular individual at the given wage. If the standardized wage is more than the individual is worth he will not be employed at all. If it is less than he is worth and more cannot be paid to him because of legal restrictions, he will shift to some other employment. Organized control of the supply side of their market is the safest and most effective expedient for women workers.

PROFESSOR E. E. AGGER,
Columbia University.

E. *Where, in compliance with the demand of women, legislation has established equal rates of payment in any occupation, is not the result either to exclude women from such occupation, if the rate of payment is sufficient to attract competent men (as in the postal service), or to exclude competent men if the rate of payment is insufficient (as in the New York public schools?)*

If the rate of *pay is sufficient to attract competent men,* women may be displaced if for special reasons men are preferred. This would likely be true in *postal service* which is very exacting at times and in it continuous efficiency from day to day is of great importance. The same thing would occur in many employments if the motive of lower pay ceased to influence the employer in his choice of men or women.

If the rate of pay is insufficient to attract competent men, I think the result will certainly be to exclude men. Taking the schools of New York City as an example of the latter situation, there may be no logical reason why equal pay should not be given for equal work in a public school position, but if it is desirable to have men instructors the policy of equal pay will not secure that end. The pay of all will not be kept up to the level required by the men because women do not have to support so expensive



A WOMAN'S BURDEN.

a standard of life, nor in that particular class of employment do they have alternative choices which they are willing to take rather than the lower salary in school work. This enables Boards of Education to keep the lower level and secure competent women at a figure that drives men into other work. They are not likely to raise the level for both men and women to that satisfactory for men because of limited funds and demands for economy.

PROFESSOR ROBERT E. CHADDOCK,
Columbia University.

THREE LITTLE ANTIS.

BY
CHARLOTTE PERKINS GILMAN.

Chant.

ONCE upon a time there were three little Antis, with brains like a basket of sawdust:
Said the first little Anti unto the other two little Antis.
"If women are going to work then I—I—must!"

Once upon a time there were three little Antis, with brains like a basket of sawdust:
Said the second little Anti unto the other two little Antis,
"If women are going to think then I—I—must!"

Once upon a time there were three little Antis, with brains like a basket of sawdust:
Said the third little Anti to the other two little Antis,
"If women are going to vote then I—I—must!"
—That's all.

From the Forerunner.

A NEW ONE.

IT is always delightful to hear a new argument against the enfranchisement of women, and a superb specimen has just emanated from the brain of an anti-suffrage genius. Woman is to be denied political rights because there is only five per cent. of lime in her anatomy, while man has seven per cent. A skeptical soul retorts that lions have but two per cent., while chickens have ten; but there is always somebody around to spoil a choice bit of logic. Just why lime and votes must go together may not be plain to most finite minds, but we humbly suggest that without an adequate supply of lime woman may be unable to endure the limelight cast upon the voter brazenly stepping up to the ballot box.

OREOLA W. HASKELL, in Judge.

Do the New York Laws Discriminate Against Women

BY

GILBERT E. ROE.

PART TWO.

Mr. Roe's first article shows the discrimination against women in taxation, property rights and the custody of children. He now discusses the fact that "The law exacts from women the same penalty as from men for the commission of a crime, yet the woman has no vote in determining what constitutes crime or what excuses and mitigates it."

OVER in the neighboring State of Connecticut we have at the present time an excellent illustration of a woman who knew that the law gave her no chance, though she never knew just why. It is Bessie Wakefield, in years a girl, whom twelve jurors, good *men* and true, have declared guilty of murder in the first degree without extenuating circumstances. Therefore a judge, a good *man* also, said to her, "I direct that you be hanged by the neck until you are dead." And a governor, also a good man, no doubt, and a Board of Pardons, composed also of good men, have declined to interfere.

The facts are very simple, very simple and very common, except that a man was killed. Bessie Wakefield was reared in poverty and ignorance. Very simple and very common! She was betrayed by a man. Also very simple and very common. And then it was insisted that the honorable thing be done, and they were married to each other. Quite commonplace, all this. The man was a drunkard and a profligate. This is a fact hardly worth mentioning, it is so common. Two children were soon born of this marriage, a boy and a girl. The boy, it is said, will always be a cripple from a kick administered by his father. A very commonplace story. No doubt the father was intoxicated at the time and was very sorry for it afterward.

Then another man came along and the wife was not true to her husband. Remarkable, under the circumstances! The other man's name was Jim Plew. Plew proposed that they kill the husband. Now, up to this point the law has not concerned itself with the life of Bessie Wakefield. It has all been too common and commonplace. But when this husband and father was killed by Plew the law became very active, and all the men who administer the law responded promptly to the call of duty—the sheriff, the jailor, the district attorney, the bailiffs, the jurors, the judges—all these men immediately became busy in executing the law upon Bessie Wakefield. And so she is to be hanged by the neck until she is dead.

I have never seen but one statement in print from Bessie Wakefield, and here it is:

"I never knew until they put me into prison that women folks had any rights. I've learned a lot of things that make life seem different than it did before they said they were going to hang me. I know now that I never had a chance. But it wasn't until the women of the State began to try and save me that I realized what my life had been. My one hope now is that they will interest the Board of Pardons.

"Plew tried to save himself at my expense. That's why I'm here. He planned everything. I never knew until it was all over. I'd never been in a courtroom before. I was so afraid. I've been afraid for seven years. First of Will (her husband), then of Jim Plew (her lover), then of everybody. There didn't seem any use trying to explain in the court room. They were all men around me. It seemed hopeless. Now that I have seen Clara Bell (her little girl) I want to live so she can have a chance. It's been wonderful to me to learn that women can speak out. Why, I didn't tell things I should have at my trial, because I didn't think it mattered. Plew had threatened me and he had told that I knew all about the murder. So what chance had I?

"But now that I understand what women are trying to do for me it makes me understand lots of things I didn't think possible before. If I get a new trial I wouldn't be afraid to tell what I should have told before. It means so much to me just to understand that women can have a chance."

Bessie Wakefield is the logical result of the system of man-made and man-executed laws. It would seem that here was a fine opportunity for that masculine chivalry to assert itself, of which we hear so much from the Anti-suffragists. If Bessie Wakefield's husband had been just a little chivalrous and not taken advantage of her ignorance and lowly condition in order to seduce her, it would have been very helpful. Even after they were married, if he had been chivalrous enough to have provided a decent home and been a little kind it would probably have avoided trouble. Then there was Plew. He might have been chivalrous. But he wasn't. Of course, common people are not expected to be chivalrous —although they vote. But there was the jury. And then the judge. Surely he was an educated, refined man. But the history of Bessie Wakefield's trial is not remarkable in its record of deeds of chivalry. Surely the governor and the estimable and philanthropic Board of Pardons will be chivalrous! But they have not.

Another thing about Bessie Wakefield's case is that the women of whom she speaks and who have interested themselves in her behalf are suffragists, not Antis who set such store by the chivalry of men.

"Ah, but," you say, "this would not happen in New York. It is only in Connecticut where there is such lack of chivalry among men." Yet it

was only a few years ago that a great, good and progressive governor of New York, Theodore Roosevelt, refused to interfere to save the life of Mrs. Place. Her story in principle was not so different from that of Bessie Wakefield. The part that men played in the proceedings was about the same, except that Mrs. Place was not hanged by the neck until she was dead. She was strapped into a chair by some men and electrocuted.

What has all this to do with the discrimination of the law against women? It has all to do with it. Every fact in the sordid story of these women is a monument to some discrimination of the law in favor of the man and against the woman, and every step in the legal procedure, from the time the heavy hand of the officer was laid upon the victim's shoulder in making her arrest, until she is killed by the hand of another man, represents some discrimination in the law against the woman.

It is fundamental in the law that a man shall be tried by his peers. That's more than a formula and a phrase. It meant in the beginning that a man should not be tried by the members of some class to which he did not belong and who, therefore, could have no understanding of the motives, the passions, the temptations or the wrongs which might drive him to a deed of desperation. Why not apply the same rule to women? Let them be tried by their peers.

Seventh: In all matters of religious instruction and training the father's will is supreme.

In the matter of S——, 40 Misc. N. Y. 575, the mother was a Protestant and the father a Catholic. The father and his religion is thus described in the opinion of the court:

"So far as the father makes religious profession, he is a Catholic, but it must be found upon the evidence that his practice does not conform to the profession of any religious creed. He has been convicted of petty larceny and of intoxication. He was committed to the State Industrial School and has been an inmate of the penitentiary under convictions."

Yet it was held that this father's wish to have his children brought up in the Catholic faith should prevail over the desire of the mother to have them brought up in the Protestant faith.

In a still later case, In B—— Estate, 139 N. Y. Supp. 685 (decided December 30, 1912), speaking again of an unworthy father's right to determine the religious education of his children, the court, at page 690, says:

"The father even yet, in contemplation of our law, is priest and king in his own household. 1 *Bla. Com.* 453. *Even if he is an unworthy father, he is not ipso facto dethroned, and he retains a right to regulate the religious welfare of his own infant."*

Eighth: In all matters of appointment of executors or administrators, the statute expressly gives the preference to men over women.

Sec. 2660 of the Code of Civil Procedure of the State of New York provides:

"Administration in the case of intestacy must be granted to the relatives of the deceased entitled to succeed to his personal property who will accept the same in the following order:

1. To the surviving husband or wife.
2. To the children.
3. To the father.
4. To the mother.
5. To the brothers.
6. To the sisters.
7. To the grandchildren.
8. To any other next of kin entitled to share in the distribution of the estate. * * * If several persons of the same degree of kindred to the intestate are entitled to administration they must be preferred in the following order: First, *men* to women; second, relatives of the whole blood to those of the half blood; third, unmarried women to married."

[To be concluded in the May VOTER.]

PASTE PEARLS

MAN THE MASTER.

"THE failure to recognize that man is the master, and why he is the master, lies at the root of the suffrage movement. By disregarding man's superior physical force the power of compulsion upon which all government is based is disregarded. By leaving out of account those powers of the mind in which man is the superior woman falls into the error of thinking that she can really compete with him, and that she belongs to the self-same intellectual caste." SIR ALMROTH E. WRIGHT.

ANTI-SUFFRAGE AS A BEAUTIFIER.

"ARE women more emotional than men? I think they are, because for ages they have been used to deference and adulation. This has made them live in rivalry, to be fond of notoriety and advertisement, jealous of interference. As emotion is necessary for the spread of their new ideas and propaganda, their emotional trend in this direction is bound to increase, but it is not in a healthy way, because it tends to make them harder, more wrinkled, more like men, whereas they have more need of tender sentiment." DR. THOMAS CLAYE SHAW.

WESTWARD THE COURSE OF SUFFRAGE!

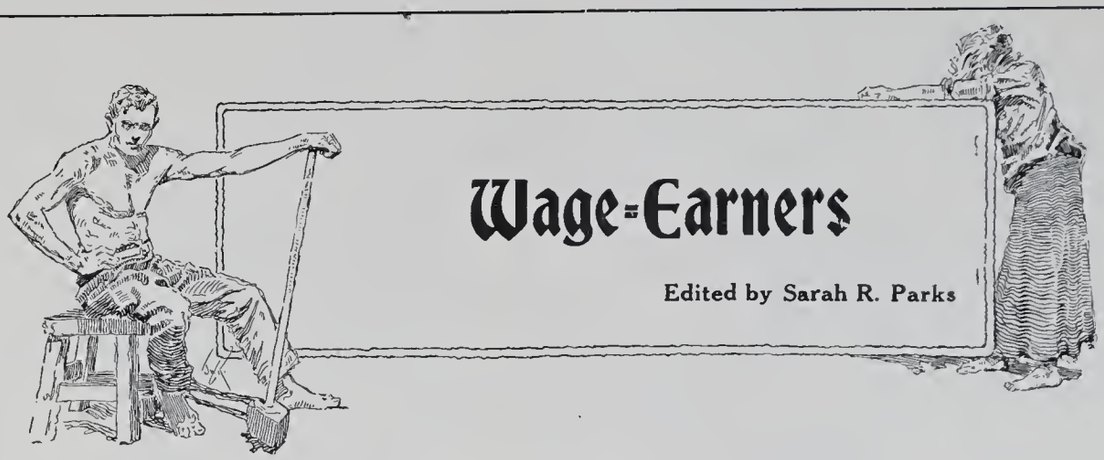
"THE average woman doesn't want a vote—she wants a husband. I think it a terrible thing that in New York there are 750,000 unmarried men and women. Three hundred and fifty thousand of these are men and four hundred thousand women. I wish all these people could be brought together, so that they could all marry one another, and then the fifty thousand women who are left over, for whom there are no husbands in New York should be sent West, where the men are clamoring for women. How much better it would be to boom weddings than to strive for woman suffrage." REV. CYRUS TOWNSEND BRADY.

WHY DO MEN STILL VOTE?

"THE Lord God does not ask men and women to vote. The Lord God manages the world without the help of men or women, and now you propose to turn the hands of progress backward, fly in the face of nature and against the will of God." RABBI JOSEPH SILVERMAN.

FIND THE INCONSISTENCY HERE.

"A BELIEVER in government by the consent of the governed I protest that not until 51 per cent. of the women want the vote should it be thrust into their hands at the behest of a minority."—JOHN MARTIN, "AN ANTI ONLY BY MARRIAGE."



LIVING AND WAGES.

FOR one half of a furnished room, $2.10; for lunches, 70 cents; for dinners and breakfasts, $1.50; for carfare, 60 cents; for clothes (at $52 a year) $1, making a total of $5.90. They are pitiful figures—the Factory Investigating Commission's estimate of the necessary weekly expenses of a girl in New York City. Having discovered that nearly one-half of the 12,000 women and girls employed in the confectionery and paperbox industries are actually receiving not more than $6 a week, the Commission's curiosity was naturally aroused as to how girls live on such a sum. Investigation of typical budgets has led them to the conclusion that such a girl has, on the average, 10 cents a week for doctors' and dentists' bills, for recreation, and for incidentals! To be sure, about three-fourths of these girls are living at home, but the vast majority of them must contribute fully their share to the family budget, and many have others actually dependent upon them. Besides, there are many hundreds, if not thousands, of girls in these two industries alone, living alone and unaided on $6 a week.

With compulsory minimum wage laws already in effect in seven States (five of them suffrage States), it is not surprising that New York's Factory Investigating Commission should be asked to ascertain whether we need a similar law. If States like Utah, with no labor law problem compared to ours, find it necessary thus to forbid legally the exploiting of women workers, it is conceivable that such action in New York would not be unwise. Nor are the facts exposed by the Commission a surprise to anyone having even a slight knowledge of labor conditions in this city. We are glad, however, to have them upon the authority of an unprejudiced Government Committee that has spent months in the most scientific investigation, having looked into the conditions of about 18,000 people in these two trades.

The women's low wages are far from telling the whole story, of course. Men's wages are always low in a trade where unorganized women are exploited. In the two trades mentioned, American men have been driven out entirely by cheap American female labor and cheap foreign male labor. Of these foreign men, the Commission finds fully half of those over 21 years of age receiving less than $13 a week. Such figures represent enormous misery and degradation for women. For these men are in very large numbers heads of families, often of large families. Is it any wonder that mothers must be away at work all day, leaving children on the streets? That children too young to attend school twist paper all day around the stems of artificial flowers; while school children spend all the time when they ought to be playing and much when they ought to be sleeping, in helping too? Is it surprising that the Board of Education finds the number of children who leave school for work without completing their elementary education "appalling?"

Nor is the worst story with regard to low wages told yet. How about the 3,000 women and girls which the Commission finds to be receiving from $4.50 to $5.50? How about the hundreds of Italian men in the confectionery trade alone found "supporting" families on a weekly wage of from $6 to $8?

The Commission has looked also into conditions in the men's shirt factories *and in the department stores.* What it discovered with regard to department stores will be of highest interest at present, especially in view of all the fine statements we have had as to the excellence of conditions in that trade, including the widely circulated assertion that the average wage for women is $9. With an impartial investigation committee in the field, the department stores had a splendid opportunity to convince a skeptical public. They have not taken it. Instead they have put almost every obstacle that they legally could in the way of investigators. Can it be that the Retail Clerks' Union has been giving us more accurate information than the employers; that wages for women clerks average slightly over $6; that men who have done excellent work for years get as low as $10; that compulsory benefits prevail; that, in general, conditions are abominable?

WOMEN WORKERS UNITE!

THE wages and conditions prevailing among women wage earners make evident the fact that those who have more recently entered the industrial field must learn the value of collective action and union organization. Women must take their work and its problems seriously and endeavor to help themselves. Real and permanent betterment can only come through the exertions of the individuals concerned. The working girls of the department stores must realize the benefits of unionism and band themselves together for mutual protection and betterment. Women must take their place in the onward march of humanity. In that work women and girls will have the hearty cooperation and support of their natural ally—the organized labor movement of our country.—SAMUEL GOMPERS, *President of the American Federation of Labor.*

♣ ♣ ♣

"IT is the glory of the women's labor movement that working women struck the first blow for woman's liberty in this country.

"For a hundred years working women have made straight the way for all women to follow. It was the women in the mills and shops and factories who made it possible sixty years ago for women to enter the schools and the professions.

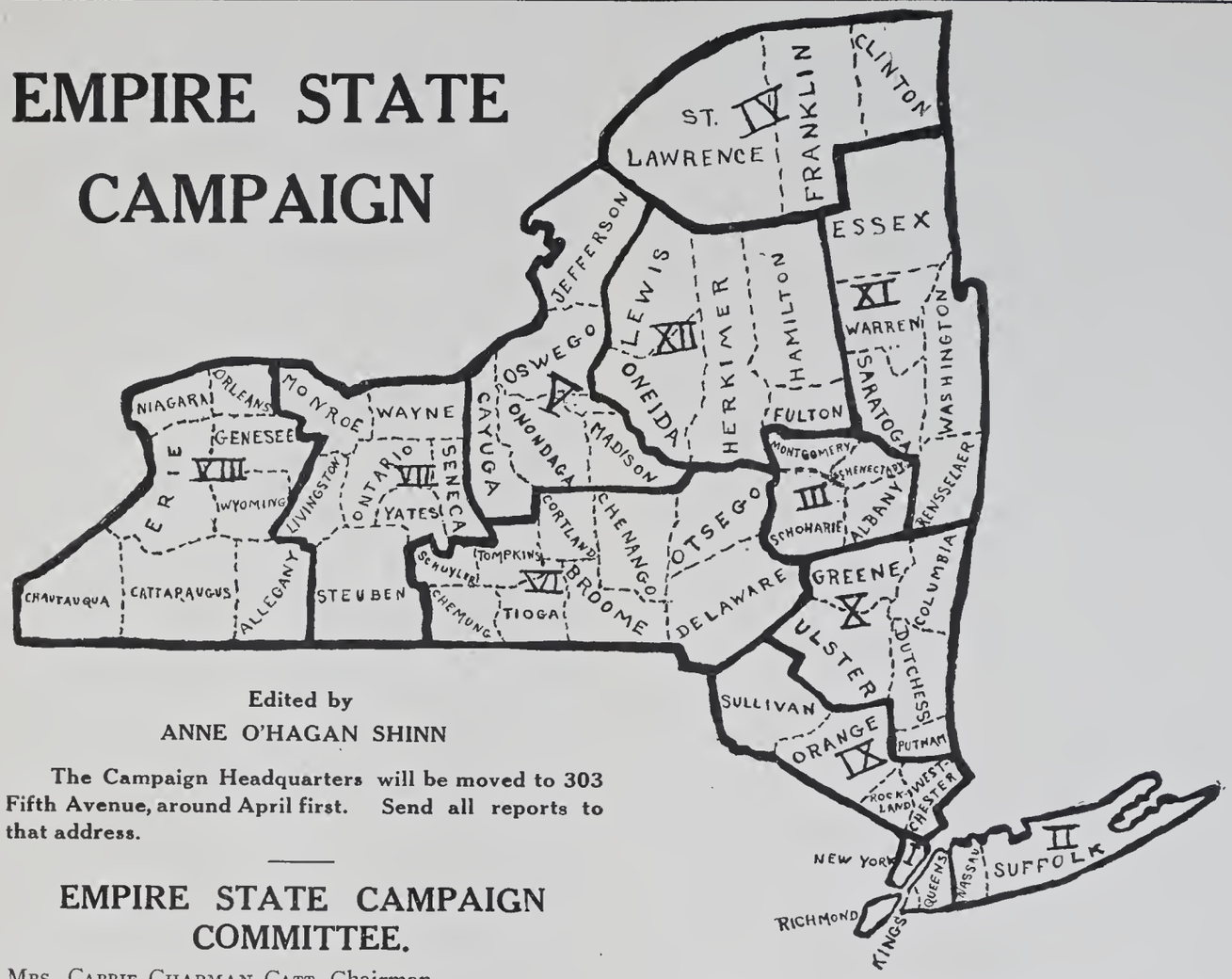
"To-day, in the ultimate analysis, it is the women in the mills of commerce who gave women the ballot in the ten suffrage States. It is they who are paying the price. *Their strikes are all hunger strikes; not a hunger for bread alone, but a hunger for life and the liberty of the soul."*

—Mary Gray Peck in Life and Labor.

Courtesy of Maryland Suffrage News

WAITING IN AMBUSH.

EMPIRE STATE CAMPAIGN



Edited by
ANNE O'HAGAN SHINN

The Campaign Headquarters will be moved to 303 Fifth Avenue, around April first. Send all reports to that address.

EMPIRE STATE CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Chairman.
Mrs. Charles L. Tiffany, Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE SECTION.

Mrs. Raymond Brown, President N. Y. State W. S. Association, 1 East 41st Street.
Miss Mary G. Hay, Chairman Woman Suffrage Party, 48 East 39th Street.
Mrs. Howard Mansfield, President Equal Franchise Society, 8 East 37th Street.
Mrs. Charles L. Tiffany, President Collegiate League, 128 East 36th Street.
Mr. James Lees Laidlaw, President Men's League, 26 Broadway.
Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore, Representative State Association, 144 Park Avenue, Yonkers.
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Mrs. F. J. Shuler, Chairman Eighth Campaign District, 86 W. Chippewa Street, Buffalo.
Mrs. Carl Osterheld, Chairman Ninth Campaign District, 249 Warburton Avenue, Yonkers.
Headquarters, Tenth Campaign District, 35 Market Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Miss Evanetta Hare, Chairman Eleventh Campaign District, Carl Bldg., Troy.
Miss Lucy C. Watson, Chairman Twelfth Campaign District, 249 Genesee Street, Utica.

THE STATE PRESIDENT'S FLYING TOUR OF NEW YORK.

Mrs. Raymond Brown, president of the New York State Woman Suffrage Association, made a fortnight's trip up-State in March, daring blizzards, encountering almost impassable roads, and finding these things unable to dampen the enthusiasm for suffrage!

On March 9th. Mrs. Brown spoke in Canandaigua, where the somewhat discouraging statement met her that there were no suffragists. The Current Events Club, which arranged the meeting, held forth rather gloomy prospects. As a matter of fact, there were over two hundred persons present, and of these seventy-five signed the suffrage enrollment slips, including the clergyman who had presided at the meeting, and who, in introducing Mrs. Brown, had taken occasion to say that he was not a suffragist!

Naturally encouraged, Mrs. Brown went on to Culmur the next night; each of the daily papers of that town devoted two columns to the report of this meeting. On the 11th she addressed a parlor meeting of Antis in Rochester and on the 12th she spoke before a very large and enthusiastic audience in Syracuse under the auspices of the Political Equality Club. On the 13th she spoke before three meetings in Oswego, one at the Normal School, about methods of work; one in the council chamber, at which the district attorney of Oswego County presided and made a suffrage speech; and a third at dinner that evening, when other workers of the county were present, including Dr. Doane and Mrs. G. W. Boarin of Fulton, Mrs. Stevenson of Hannibal and several of Oswego's active suffragists.

On the afternoon of the 14th a meeting was held in Newark—arranged by a friendly anti-suffragist, and attended by the leading men of the town. Sunday,

the 15th, saw Mrs. Brown addressing one of her most enthusiastic audiences, at Rochester; Mr. Clifford Roe, the ex-Federal District Attorney, whose prosecutions in the white slave cases in Chicago made him famous, also spoke at this meeting, making a ten-minute suffrage speech.

On the 16th Mrs. Brown spoke in Fairport, on the afternoon of the 17th in Avon and in the evening in Geneseo. On the afternoon of the 18th she addressed the Business Men's Lucheon Club in Geneva, and the same evening spoke before the Federation of Women's Clubs in Rochester.

Meetings in Utica on the 20th and in Rome on the 21st, completed a fortnight's mutually encouraging and stimulating work; everywhere Mrs. Brown found the men willing to listen to suffrage argument and appeal, and everywhere a splendid body of women energetically at work, while the up-State suffragists, for their part, received a new impetus for their work. The meeting in Rome, closing the whirlwind tour was, like the meeting in Canandaigua which opened it, undertaken with misgivings. Suffrage was said to be unpopular—almost unknown, in Rome—and gloomy predictions were many. Nevertheless Mrs. Brown spoke to an audience of 200, most of whom signed the enrollment slips at the close of the meeting.

THIRD CAMPAIGN DISTRICT

ACTIVITIES during March, Albany County—Third Assembly District—City of Cohoes:

Fine meeting addressed by Mary J. Mander of New Zealand was held in the Common Council Room of City Hall, on March 2d.

The new campaign headquarters for the district were formally opened on March 3, Miss Mander making the address.

Organizations addressed: Progressives, 2d Assembly District, in Albany; the Nurses' Alumnæ Club, at Albany City Hospital; the Girls' Club, at the First Reformed Church, Albany; the Current Events Club, at Albany Normal College, and the Men's Club of the Church of the Redeemer.

"Candy demonstrations" have been held at the new headquarters, Mrs. E. C. Melville of Mrs. Rorer's Cooking School sharing the profits with the club. Twenty demonstrations have been given, netting a hundred dollars in four weeks. Weekly food sales have also been inaugurated at headquarters and a card party given.

Press Work.—During the past four weeks the press chairman has secured interviews with prominent men and women of Albany. These have appeared in Sunday editions of *Knickerbocker Press*—the most important paper in Albany. This work has proved to be very effective. An interview with Mrs. Alice Wells, the Los Angeles policewoman, has been published.

Three hundred copies of suffrage edition of the *New York Post* were sold. A parlor meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Henry L. K. Shaw, wife of head of child bureau of State Department of Health. It was addressed by Mrs. Marie Jenney Howe of New York.

FOURTH CAMPAIGN DISTRICT.

A MEETING was held in Burke on February 17th, at the Grange Hall. under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. There was an unusually large audience and a suffrage committee was formed.

A suffrage speech was given on March 3d at the Malone Grange Hall. Miss Jones was to have spoken, but canceled her speech because of the snow storms.

The Malone Political Equality Club held a large meeting at the residence of Mrs. Scott G. Boyce. There are fifty-five members. The club voted to turn all the funds over to the campaign fund for expenses.

Friday, March 4th, the W. C. T. U. held a large meeting in Chateaugay where a suffrage address was made and a committee formed, with Mrs. C. D. Boomhower as chairman.

A supper was served in Whippleville at the residence of Mrs. C. E. Williams by the Hospital Club, at which Mrs. Paddock was asked to speak on suffrage. A committee was organized with Mrs. H. H. Stancliffe, chairman; Mrs W. W. Foote, secretary, and Mrs. H. E. Kempton, treasurer.

Mrs. Paddock addressed the W. C. T. U. in St. Regis Falls on Wednesday, March 11th. in the Methodist Church.

Over two-thirds of the towns in the Assembly District now have organized suffrage committees. All the chairmen are doing excellent, enthusiastic work.

Miss Caroline Horne, chairman of the Saranac Lake Committee, has secured ten subscriptions to the WOMAN VOTER.

All three bundles of the Suffrage Edition of the *Evening Post* were sold by the Malone Political Equality Club.

Enrollments: Saranac Lake, 43; North Bangor, 32; Brushton. 37; Burke, 46; Moira, 24; Tupper Lake. 43; Chateaugay, 29; Whippleville, 25; Malone, 431. Total, 710.

Mrs. J. P. Abbott, First Assembly District leader of St. Lawrence County, met with Mrs. Robert Ford, First Assembly leader. and Miss Pierson, organizer, in Gouverneur, on March 13th, for a conference with the Fourth Campaign District chairman.

The Political Equality Club of Gouverneur held a Suffrage Bazaar and Tea on the same afternoon and evening. At the evening session there were speeches. The proceeds were $30.50.

Miss Pierson has just completed her three weeks' work in St. Lawrence County, under the First and Second District leaders.

Meetings were held in Lisbon, Hammond, Morristown, Edwards and Heurelton during the week of March 9th.

During the week of March 2d, Miss Pierson spoke at Canton, where the Rev. Isaac Atwood acted as chairman, and the collection was $5.63; at St. Lawrence University, at Madrid, Waddington and Massena.

There was a large attendance at the Methodist Church in St. Regis Falls on March 11th at the meeting held there. Collection and sale of buttons netted $5. A suffrage committee was organized with Mrs. C. Clark chairman and Mrs. Butler as secretary and treasurer. Fifty-six enrollments. Total number of enrollments, 800.

The Clinton County Equal Suffrage Club was organized in Plattsburgh on March 12th, under the influence of the visit of Mrs. A. C. Hughston, State organizer. Its officers are: Miss Mary McCaffrey. Mrs. George F. Tuthill. Mrs. John H. Booth, Mrs. C. H. Winship, Mrs. A. C. George, Mrs. William J. McCaffrey, Mrs. Ernest Robinson, Miss Marian Parkhurst and Mrs. D. K. Gilbert.

FIFTH CAMPAIGN DISTRICT.

MISS ALICE PIERSON spent the two weeks beginning March 16th in organization work in Jefferson County. Miss Jeannette Moffett of Watertown, leader of the Second Assembly District in the county, arranged her tour to include meetings in Watertown, Antwerp and Philadelphia.

SEVENTH CAMPAIGN DISTRICT.

THE Seventh Campaign District is enthusiastic over its new headquarters, opened last month, in Rochester, on the ground floor of a downtown building. Twelve hundred dollars have already been pledged toward the rent. The quarters have been engaged for the year, with the privilege of renewal.

EIGHTH CAMPAIGN DISTRICT.

ORGANIZATION trips through the Eighth Campaign District have resulted in the gain of several more captains in addition to those already at work.

Niagara County has been hindered because of the smallpox quarantine at Niagara Falls, where Mrs. F. J. Tone, leader of the Second Assembly District of the county ,lives, but trips from Buffalo have been made to some of the small towns, and at an organization meeting in Lockport Mrs. Shuler secured Mrs. F. E. Foster, wife of the owner and editor of the *Lockport Journal,* with Mrs. Anderberg to lead the Fourth Ward; Miss M. A. Leyden, the Seventh, and Mrs. Jennie M. Knowles, the Eighth. Mrs. Caroline Bathrick will lead Middleport in addition to the six other towns in the county already organized for the assembly district work.

In Orleans County, where six towns are already organized and reported, new captains have been secured as follows: Clarendon, Mrs. Marie Hess; Kent, Miss Marion A. Jennings; Barre Center, Mrs. Margaret I. Hatch.

In Erie County Mrs. William Bass has taken the leadership of Alden; Mrs. Maylen Shaw, Eden; Mrs. William Sigel, Golden; Mrs. Arthur Milinowski, North Boston; Mrs. Frank Lehley, Brant. Twelve other towns are organized in the county with leaders now at work.

The gain in Erie County enrollments, now on file at the Buffalo headquarters, for the month is 674.

The Buffalo meetings arranged by Mrs. Shuler have been: Twentieth Ward, at the home of Mrs. R. M. Stanton of Huntington Avenue; Seventh Ward, Mrs. Louis Goldring of Hickory Street; Twenty-fourth Ward, Mrs. William Ellis of Richmond Avenue; Twenty-third Ward, Riverside Methodist Episcopal Church, with Mrs. James Van Inwagen, Jr., leader of the Second Assembly District, in the chair and Miss Charlotte Darmstadter giving a suffrage monologue as well as Mrs. Shuler's address; Girls' Friendly Society of Saint Paul's Episcopal Church, Miss Laura Slocum as speaker; First Election District of Twentieth Ward, Mrs. W. S. Dillingham of Starin Avenue; Mothers' Club of School No. 7; Fifth Election District of Twentieth Ward, Mrs. Emma C. Ince of Fillmore Avenue, with Mrs. Irwin S. Binder speaking and Miss Emma Binder giving a suffrage monologue besides Mrs. Shuler's speech; Third Election District of Twentieth Ward, Mrs. R. A. Fields of Wyoming Avenue, Mrs. Melvin P. Porter and Mrs. Van Inwagen speaking; Eighth Election District of Twenty-third Ward, at the home of Mrs. John Younger of Horton Place, Mrs. Van Inwagen presiding and Mrs. Porter and Mrs. R. H. Sherry speaking; Fifth Election District of Twentieth Ward, Mrs. John Peters of Fillmore Avenue, Mrs. Shuler and Miss Shuler speaking; Twenty-second Ward, Mrs. Peter W. Taylor of Auburn Avenue, Mrs. Binder, the ward leader, in the chair, and Mrs. Shuler speaking; Thirteenth Ward, Mrs. Rose Eichel of East North Street.

For the second time this winter the suffragists were invited to the African Baptist Church, the Rev. Mr. Nash presiding, and Mrs. Porter, Mrs. Van Inwagen and Mrs. Shuler speaking at a Sunday afternoon meeting.

Mrs. Shuler has made two trips to Jamestown, one for the Eagles' bazaar, at which time she also had a conference with the assembly district workers, and once for a mass meeting at Institute Hall. In Alden she spoke at Liberal Hall, and Mrs. Porter spoke at an afternoon meeting in East Aurora. Mrs. Shuler was the invited speaker at an open meeting of the Daughters of New England at the Hotel Iroquois, to which the clubwomen of the city were invited. That evening she spoke at a meeting in the town hall at Kenmore, arranged by Mrs. F. D. Booth, the Kenmore captain. Mrs. David Foley and Mrs. Francis W. Servoss also spoke.

Mrs. Shuler went to Medina for the meeting of the Orleans County Woman's Christian Temperance Union, at which she was an invited speaker, and has also spoken during the month in Cattaraugus and in Lancaster, where she addressed the Civic Club in Firemen's Hall. At a meeting in the City Council chambers at Lockport, Mayor Brock presented Mrs. Shuler and for the first time declared himself in favor of woman suffrage. Mrs. Porter has spoken before the Mothers' Club in Trinity Episcopal Church, and with Mrs. Shuler spent one day securing workers in the Twelfth and Thirteenth wards. Mrs. Helen Z. M. Rodgers spoke in the Garret Club, a fashionable Buffalo organization, which has had a series of Friday afternoon Lenten talks on topics of civic interest.

The Campaign Club, one month old, is proving so successful that there is a possibility of having to divide the number. With Mrs. Louis Wright Simpson, chairman of the Headquarters Education Committee, as chairman, and Mrs. Cadwell, as secretary, the club has studied new suffrage publications, topics of the day affecting women, and is developing speakers and providing material for answering objections. Meetings have been continued of the Junior League and the Equal Franchise League.

NINTH CAMPAIGN DISTRICT.

WESTCHESTER—FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT. YONKERS.

THIS district has had sixteen meetings since the last report; these included a series of district meetings and hearings before several societies. A successful bridge was given at the Park Hill Country Club.

A new and flourishing club has been organized in South Yonkers, known as the Park Hill Suffrage Club, which promises splendid results. Mrs. F. E. Farrington, who was converted to suffrage during her two years' stay in England, was elected president. A colored woman's club has been formed with Mrs. John Criers as president.

Two election districts have been canvassed with satisfactory returns.

WESTCHESTER—SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

MOUNT VERNON.

EARLY in March the Political Equality League held an interesting meeting at the home of Mrs. Tichenor. Mrs. Osterheld and Mrs. Robinson came over from Yonkers and conducted a school for suffrage argument. The greatest enthusiasm was shown.

The cake and candy sale of the Junior League netted a nice sum. The cakes were all named for suffrage leaders and decorated with the club's colors, purple and yellow.

PELHAM EQUAL FRANCHISE LEAGUE, SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

THE new Pelham League held its first public meeting, Thursday evening, March 12th, at the new Country Club. Cordial support was given the new League, by the residents of the Manor and the Heights, and the large assembly room was filled. Mrs. Marie Jenney Howe, who was the guest of friends in the Manor, kindly consented to speak for the League. Her subject was "Men and Women." She said it was not a suffrage speech, but it made a subtle appeal which was most effective.

Mr. Gilbert Roe followed with a splendid address on "Woman and the Law," full of convincing facts, He closed with a forceful plea for justice for women, which moved the audience profoundly. The prolonged applause showed the enthusiasm of his hearers.

LARCHMONT.

THE Equal Franchise League has added ten names to its membership since the last report, among them the well-known writer, Owen Kildare, who has written a fine article of a column and a half for suffrage in the *Larchmont Times.* Miss Lindsley, the president, has interested the members in civic work and is getting the "A B C of Civics" for distribution.

NEW ROCHELLE.

THE Equal Franchise League gave a card party this month for the State Association, thus adding $20 to the State treasury. If all the plans of this active league materialize, the April report will be a long one.

WESTCHESTER—THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

ON February 24th the Suffrage Lantern Slides were shown at a meeting in the Presbyterian Church, Pleasantville, under the auspices of the Suffrage Club, to an audience of thirty. Nine signatures were taken.

The slides were again shown at a small meeting in the Methodist Church Hall, Valhalla; this was the first suffrage meeting in that district. Seven signatures were taken.

A small meeting was held on February 23d in the Dobbs Ferry Headquarters with Miss Parks as speaker. The Saturday food sales of this headquarters are very successful, the proceeds last month practically paying the expenses of the headquarters.

WESTCHESTER—FOURTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

THE Fourth Assembly District opened temporary headquarters in Porchester during the first week in March. Miss Vermilye was the organizer in charge. Meetings were held every evening and the audiences were largely composed of factory people, the proportion of men being much larger than that of women. Over one hundred enrollment slips were signed. The speakers during the week were Mr. O. S. Goan, Mrs. H. W. Rockwell, Mrs. Carl Osterheld, Mrs. A. R. Hunt and Mrs. Benjamin V. House. The Suffrage Lantern Slides were shown two evenings and proved very popular.

NEW HEADQUARTERS IN UTICA.

THE handsome new Twelfth District Headquarters at the Albert, 249 Genesee Street, are doing effective work in advertising the cause of Votes for Women in Oneida County. Large plate glass windows on the street give a fine opportunity for educational display of suffrage posters, banners and legends, and the spacious, airy room within is large enough to hold all the local suffrage activities, with the exception of large public meetings.

The new Headquarters were formally opened with a reception to Mrs. Frederick Hazard of Syracuse, who made a most interesting address. Weekly teas are already a popular feature of our work, and at each of these it is planned to have one or more good suffrage speeches. At the second, Miss Marion Burritt, the field secretary of the Peace Society, and formerly leader of the 19th Assembly District in New York, gave a strong presentation of the "Woman Movement," and on March 20th it was our great pleasure to have with us our State President, Mrs. Raymond Brown.

Other activities are starting up almost daily. A weekly food sale helps to finance our enterprise, and the weekly meeting of the Utica Political Equality Club is followed by a Speakers' Class, which is arousing increasing interest. A Sewing Circle meets on one afternoon a week to make banners for the Utica parade on June 13th.

On March 19th a very successful card party was given at Headquarters in the interest of equal suffrage. Plans are on foot for a series of receptions to various girls' clubs of the city and vicinity which are designed especially to inform and interest the working girls of the district in a movement of such vital interest to all women in industry.

Under the auspices of the local Campaign Committee, John Cowper Powys, the brilliant English University Extension lecturer, is coming to Utica on March 28 to give two lectures; one on "Feminism in Ibsen and Shaw," and one on "Woman Suffrage." From the very large advance sale of tickets, a great success is anticipated.

The work in Utica is thoroughly alive, and the air is full of new plans to forward the cause of Votes for Women in this part of the State.

EMPIRE STATE CAMPAIGN.

ASSEMBLY DISTRICT CONVENTION DATES FOR APRIL.

THE thirty-one counties are to have conventions of one or two days each, beginning the middle of April. Those arranged for April are as follows:

April 17, for Orange County, at Middletown.
April 20, for Alleghany County, at Wellsville.
April 21, for Cattaraugus County, at Olean.
April 22, for Chautauqua County, at Jamestown.
April 23, for Niagara County, at Niagara Falls.
April 24, for Orleans County, at Holley or Medina.
April 25, for Genesee County, at Batavia.
April 27, for Livingston County, at Geneseo.
April 28, for Wyoming County, at Warsaw.
April 29, for Wayne County, at Newark.
April 30, for Cayuga County, at Auburn.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE PARTY

APRIL CALENDAR

BROOKLYN MASS MEETING

Woman Suffrage Party, under the Auspices of the 5th Assembly District

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 8 P. M.

APRIL 16, 1914

Speakers—Dr. Katherine Bement Davis, Miss Helen Todd, Mrs. Beatrice Forbes-Robertson Hale. The Rev. John Howard Melish will preside

TICKETS, 25 CENTS

GREAT HISTORICAL PAGEANT and BALL

71st Regiment Armory, April 17, 1914, at 8.30 P. M.

FIVE HUNDRED PEOPLE IN CAST

Representing Six Periods of American Life

PAST——PRESENT——FUTURE

Written by and under Direction of Miss Hazel Mackaye.

Presented by The Men's League for Woman Suffrage of the State of New York, 11 Broadway, N. Y. C.

TICKETS ON SALE AT HEADQUARTERS, 48 East 34th Street

Seats, $1.00, $1.50 and $2.00. Box, $25.00

ADMISSION 50 CENTS

April 1st.—Manhattan, 19th Assembly District, Headquarters, 48 East 34th Street. Tea. Speakers: Miss Mary G. Hay, Mrs. Martha W. Suffren, Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw.

Manhattan, 25th Assembly Distcrict, Minetta Lane Mission, 8 P. M. Minetta Lane Suffrage Club.

Brooklyn, 9th Assembly District, Exempt Fireman's Hall, 69th Street and Third Avenue, 8 P. M. Suffrage concert.

Brooklyn, Masonic Temple, Brooklyn, Evening Vaudeville and Minstrels, followed by a dance. Under the auspices of The Men's League.

April 2d.—**Manhattan, 14th Assembly District, Flying Squadron. Every member must report to the leader for duty. Parade starts at 2 P. M., corner Lexington Avenue and 25th Street. Mass Meeting, Murray Hill Lyceum, 8 P. M.**

Brooklyn, 10th Assembly District, Hanson Place M. E. Church, 7 P. M. Dinner. Mrs. Paul Worth will entertain with monologues.

(Continued on Page 31)

The Woman Suffrage Party.

THE METROPOLITAN FÊTE.

All hail to thee who e'er thou art,
If friend we greet thee hand and heart,
If stranger, such no longer be,
If foe, our love shall conquer thee.

THIS was the keynote of the four days of fun and beauty at the 71st Regiment Armory, March 25th to 28th, under the management of the *Woman Suffrage Party.* Around the armory a series of villas were arranged representing many nations of the world, while the center of the floor was left free for dancing. And dancing there was for hours at a time to the music of a military band under contract to play whatever was wanted as long as it was wanted.

The Fête was opened by a costume parade in which all the representatives of the many nations were reviewed by Mrs. Catt, Dr. Shaw and Miss Hay. The free show for the first evening was an exhibition drill by the 71st Regiment when "Arms and the Man" had the floor while woman stood aside to look on and applaud. During two afternoons and evenings there were exhibition dances and musicals given as a regular part of the festivities.

The villas with the managers of each were as follows: Japanese—Mrs. William G. Willcox. Italian—Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw and Mrs. Mabel Keep. Turkish—Mrs. Ogan and Mrs. Hirons. German—Mrs. Lillian Griffin. Russian—Mrs. James R. Bartholomew and Mrs. Herbert Carpenter. Chinese—Dr. Mary Halton. Swiss—Mrs. Alfred J. Eno. French—Miss Major. The Gypsy Camp—Miss Peters, Mrs. Morton and Miss Sterling. Then there was a Country Store managed by Mrs. Frederick G. Gillette and a Log Cabin with Mrs. John J. McKelvey in charge. The Nurses had a Red Cross Villa under Mrs. Binkerd and Mrs. J. J. Lowe, while a Dutch Wind Mill was run by Miss Edith Hallock. The Men's League was represented in a Colonial Villa over which Mrs. Fred. Drisler presided.

In all these villas were many and varied wares for sale, while the store guaranteed to deliver all groceries promptly to the homes of the patrons. Besides all this there was a moving picture show in the theatre under the management of THE WOMAN VOTER staff, where the films rolled on from the opening to the closing hour. Among the special features was a reception given Thursday evening at the Italian Villa to prominent Italians. The Fête was a brilliant success and a glorious good time. It served to bring the gospel of Votes for Women before a great public; it brought money to the Campaign Fund and it gave the members of the Party, who are widely separated geographically, the opportunity of working shoulder to shoulder in a great enterprise.

FROM THE SWISS VILLA.

Mrs. C. Linehan, Mrs. A. J. Eno and Mrs. T. Shortell, of Queens Borough

SHALL THESE ITALIAN WOMEN VOTE?

BROOKLYN SUNDAY TEAS.

On Sundays through March leaders of assembly districts in Brooklyn were hostesses at the Brooklyn Headquarters, where talks were given and tea served. The meetings were planned for women who are busy on week-days, and the attendance has grown steadily. The program of speakers included Mrs. Dreier, Miss Alice Robbins, Mrs. Adella Potter, Mrs. George Notman and Miss Ida Craft.

HEADQUARTERS ANNIVERSARY.

APRIL marks the close of our first year in the new headquarters—a year of great enterprises and many successes. As we think of our first home in the tower of the Metropolitan Building and our second at 30 East 34th Street, we wonder how we ever managed without our rooms for meetings and teas, our shop, lunch room and comfortable work and committee rooms.

If there were any pessimists who doubted our ability to live up to the expansion, they are sadly disappointed. For we have grown to a membership of more than 100,000, we are organized in five Boroughs, sixty-three Assembly Districts and have captains in nearly all the 1,780 Election Districts of Greater New York. Our growth has been remarkable, but we have a gigantic task, for we are on the home stretch which leads to victory in 1915. And the campaign is on!

SONG OF THE CAMPAIGN.

"HAVE a copy—help the Cause—THE WOMAN VOTER —only 5 cents,—you say you have one? take another—give it to some one on the fence—no, not to an Anti, they're hopeless—only 5 cents—help the Cause." Two thousand times this song was chanted on 25 consecutive days, begun by Miss Flora Gapen at Yonkers and Poughkeepsie and carried forward by Miss Martha Klatschken to Albany, Troy, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo and Ithaca, for 2,000 single copies of THE WOMAN VOTER were sold at the Conferences and Schools conducted by Mrs. Catt in January and February. How was it done? Very simple, just following up the enthusiasm created by Mrs. Catt. It led through snow and ice, rain and hail, frost and wind, the thermometor oftentimes registering below zero, but the psychological moment for that work up State had come and now it will be continued by the local suffragists through spring and summer, at open-air meetings and fairs, in cities and towns, at the seashore or mountain, wherever the voter and his wife can be found.

The putting on of one of these picturesque yellow VOTER bags is recommended for those who think they have sounded the depths of human nature; it acts like a powerful search-light and shows up hitherto undiscovered dark spots of the mind. The same thing is also recommended for those suffragists who cannot make a speech in public. Speak? why they make the speech of their lives to the first person who sails by, nose scornfully in the air, saying haughtily: "I don't believe in it"; speak, you'll speak, and now remember that the selling of those 2,000 single copies of THE WOMAN VOTER represented 2,000 speeches, covering every known and unknown phase of the subject.

In each of these cities some brave and fearless souls responded to this practical demonstration of the way to dispose of our campaign organ, this powerful but silent attack, and helped the experienced workers. On the Roll of Honor will be found the names of Bertha Wallerstein of Mt. Vernon and Dorothy and Gwendolyn Powell of Buffalo, all three being officers in their High School Junior Suffrage League; at Poughkeepsie, Mrs. Hickok, at Albany, Mrs. George Wend, one of the Washington Pilgrims, and Miss Grace Keeler at Troy; Miss Edith Young, at Syracuse; Miss Jessie Anthony, of California, who having won the good fight in her own state is now lending a hand to her sisters of the Empire State; at Rochester, Miss Kapolowitz; the Powell sisters also coming over to Rochester from Buffalo, just because they found the work so fascinating.

At meetings, after first seeing that everyone had been supplied with a single copy, there was yet another thing to be done for THE VOTER, and that was to take subscriptions for it, and over 150 subscriptions were written, the suffragists who attended the schools and conferences responding nobly to appeals made. Some of them took subscriptions not only for themselves, but also for their respective representatives at Albany, in the Senate and Assembly, 24 Senators and 36 Assemblymen out of the entire body of 200. Miss Klatschken warns the Leaders and Captains throughout the city and state that her efforts in that direction will not cease until every Senator and Assemblyman is given a subscription to THE VOTER, thus insuring for us favorable action on the part of that body when the vote is taken.

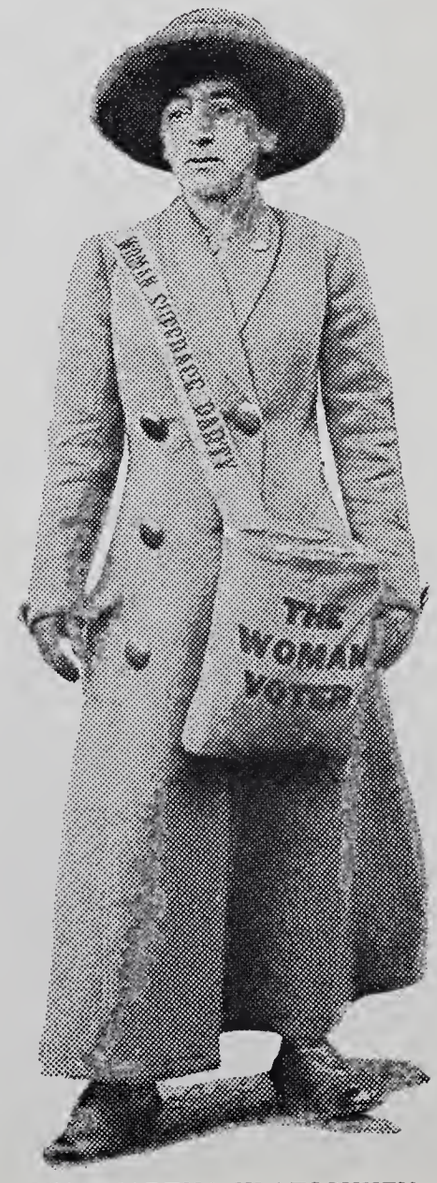
TEA FOR CLUB WOMEN.

THE most important social function of the last few weeks was the reception to club women given by the Woman Suffrage Party. More than four hundred women attended, among them many well known in club circles.

The guests of honor were Mrs. Rudolph Blankenburg, wife of the Mayor of Philadelphia and vice-president of the National Federation of Women's Clubs; Mrs. Todd Helmuth, honorary president of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, and Miss Florence Guernsey, president of the City Federation.

Mrs. Blankenburg, who made the address of the afternoon, is a staunch suffragist and promised that there would be suffrage activity at the convention of the Federation in June. It will be remembered that both sides of the suffrage question were presented at a recent meeting of the City Federation of Women's Clubs, the Suffrage and the Anti-suffrage Committees presenting their arguments, which resulted in a great ovation for the suffrage side.

The tea was a great success and indicated that the suffrage movement is likely to have the strong support of club women in the next two years.



MISS MARTHA KLATSCHKEN.

THE FLYING SQUADRON

THE FLYING SQUADRON.

INTENSIVE campaigning has begun in Manhattan and the Flying Squadron has now become one of the important methods of Party work. The plan as outlined in the March VOTER has been carried out with remarkable enthusiasm. Beginning on the 10th of March in the 17th Assembly District, the Squadron has visited eleven districts: the 22nd, 28th, 20th, 13th, 26th, 6th, 5th, 25th, 12th and 9th.

The demonstration opened each day with a parade of workers through the districts, followed by canvassing in apartment houses and shops. In some districts there were from 15 to 30 street meetings held, the speakers moving from corner to corner, sometimes speaking 4 or 5 times. Great crowds assembled everywhere. In the Italian quarter 10,000 flyers in Italian were distributed; in the Bohemian, the same number in the Bohemian language. Thousands of enrollments were taken. Many VOTERS were sold as well as free literature distributed.

Mass meetings were held in churches, halls, settlement houses, tabernacles and political clubs. In the weaker districts where the attendance was small there was opportunity for questions and informal conferences. In the stronger districts, like the 17th, 12th and 25th, the great mass meetings attained campaign fervor.

Among the speakers were Mrs. Catt, the Honorable Walter Chandler, the Honorable William Bennett, Mr. E. O. Perry, Mrs. W. J. Morton, Miss Hay, Mr. Miles Dawson, Miss Ann Rhodes, Miss Annie Doughty, Mrs. Eleanore Hahn, Miss Wenona Marlin, Mrs. Marie Jenney Howe, Mrs. Frank Cronise, Miss Portia Willis, Miss Mary Wheeler, Mrs. Weeks, Mrs. Louise Grant, Mrs. James Bartholomew, Mrs. Himes-Cox, Miss Beulah Amidon, Miss Klatschken, Miss Anne Rhodes, Miss Anna Moscowitz, Mrs. Vladimir Simkhovitch, Mrs. Walter Hervey, Mr. John Hopper, Mr. John J. Murphy and Dr. Katherine B. Davis. Mrs. Laidlaw spoke 68 times in the 11 days of the whirlwind campaign.

There were a few workers who served devotedly each day, others came with less regularity, but in each case the district visited lent its fullest cooperation. The Squadron was well received everywhere and reported great enthusiasm. Much credit is due the policemen who aided nobly, leading the parades, riding with the automobiles and standing by the street meetings. Although suffrage demonstrations are now a recognized part of the street life of New York, the presence of sympathetic policemen serves to keep order and makes campaigning easier and pleasanter.

MISS ELIZABETH CURTIS.

IN the death of Miss Elizabeth Curtis, who died at her home in West New Brighton on the 7th of March, the suffrage cause has lost a staunch supporter and a firm friend. Her ready grasp of all political situations, her exactness of memory and her keen insight into the principles of equal rights, made her an invaluable advocate of the cause, while her quickness in argument and retort gave her an advantage equalled by few.

She was a ready speaker, presenting her points logically and with great charm of manner. Never did the mantle of her gifted father descend upon her more fully than when she stood before an audience.

In her young womanhood Miss Curtis worked with the New York State Woman Suffrage Association and was for many years a delegate to the National Conventions. She founded the Political Equality Club of Richmond County, one of the earliest club organizations, and for many years the only Woman Suffrage club on Staten Island. She was its president till about five years ago, when she was compelled to resign on account of ill health. To her friends at a distance the knowledge of her death has come with an unexpected shock, and they and we, who have been anxiously watching through her recent illness, sorrow together, yet count it one of our richest privileges to have known and loved her.

Mary Otis Willcox.

TWO FRIENDS OF SUFFRAGE.

THE suffrage cause has lost two ardent friends in the passing of John Sherwin Crosby and Joseph Fels. Both of these men were widely known for their faith in democracy and for their interest in single tax.

Judge Crosby has been one of the faithful workers in the Woman Suffrage Party. As a speaker he was in great demand, and his help in the early days of our street meetings will not be forgotten. Through the hot summer and again in the winter meetings he served generously—proving our faith in the real comradeship of men and women.

Mr. Fels, like his friend Tom L. Johnson, of Cleveland, included woman suffrage as a part of the great program of social reform. In writing of the subject, he said:

"Denial of suffrage to women is an inexcusable injustice. The effect of abolishing injustice must be good. So woman suffrage will surely have a tendency to improve matters. But we have no right to withhold it even if that should not be the case."

From the Assembly Districts

EDITED BY

ADALINE W. STERLING.

MANHATTAN.

6th Assembly District.

Mrs. Martha Wentworth Suffren addressed the New York Ladies' Social Club on Sunday afternoon, March 15th, at 20 Avenue C. The meeting was well attended and great interest was manifested in Mrs. Suffren's address. The leader of the district, Mrs. Esther Lerner, is working steadily to secure enrollments in the party.

7th Assembly District.

On March 7th at the M. E. Church, 24th Street and Ninth Avenue, the Rev. Mr. Billingsly, pastor of the church, arranged a suffrage meeting; a good sized audience turned out, mostly men. Miss Martha Klatschken, Field Secretary, and Miss Margaret Hinchey were the speakers. Great enthusiasm was displayed and numerous questions asked.

12th Assembly District.

A regular meeting of the Stuyvesant Equal Suffrage Club was held at Friends' Meeting House on Monday evening, March 9. Mrs. Florence Howe Hall, leader of the district, presided. "Woman Suffrage and the Labor Movement" was the subject of an address by Margaret Hinchey.

A business meeting to arrange for the Flying Squadron was held at 17 Livingston Place on March 16th.

17th Assembly District.

The usual Tea and Talk was held on Monday, February 23d, at the home of the leader, Mrs. William James Morton, 224 Riverside Drive. Mrs. Mary Beard gave such an effective talk on the Flying Squadron project that everyone present enrolled as a member.

At two o'clock on the afternoon of March 10th the Flying Squadron made its first flight, leaving 91st Street and Riverside Drive for an expedition through the district. In spite of pessimistic forebodings as to weather and slush, the trip was a great success. The sun shone most kindly, the pavements were cleanly, the police were as attentive as always, the marchers looked handsome and happy, and the onlookers were enthusiastic.

Big crowds on the street corners listened to rattling speeches from Margaret Hinchey, Alice Burke, Dora W. Davis, Aimee Hutchinson, Ida Craft and others, while helpers made a house and shop canvass in the vicinity.

The day's work culminated in a mass meeting held at eight o'clock in St. Michael's Parish House, West 99th Street. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Rev. John P. Peters, rector of St. Michael's; Hon. Walter M. Chandler and Hon. William Bennet were the speakers and addressed an audience which crowded the large hall to the doors. Hundreds of enrollments were taken during the day, and the interest everywhere was so manifest that the district intends to repeat the expedition later.

19th Assembly District.

A captains' meeting was held at the home of the leader on March 2d at eight P. M., and seven devoted women took "excelsior" for their slogan and toiled upgrade through snow and ice to the corner of Claremont Avenue and 127th Street. Unlike Longfellow's hero they arrived intact and returned home in safety.

The District Club held its monthly meeting on March 9th at the Claremont Progressive Club. Mrs. Mabel McCoy Irwin was the speaker, and in her address on "Eugenics and Its Relation to the Franchise" gave her hearers food for thought. The lecturer's treatment of a difficult subject was a model of good judgment, delicacy and tact, and the lesson impressed was most important.

On March 17th Mrs. O'Shea, with the aid of Miss Sara McPike and Mrs. Edward F. Boyle, distributed hundreds of special suffrage leaflets from an automobile to the crowds lining Fifth Avenue awaiting the day's parade.

The last public meeting of the month was held on March 24th at 3 P. M., through the courtesy of the Reverend Father John H. Dooley, at the Assembly Hall of Corpus Christi Church, West 121st Street. The meeting was given under the auspices of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, the president of the former organization, Mrs. Anna H. O'Shea, presiding. The platform was decorated with palms, and a handsome vase of flowers adorned the speakers' table. Handsomely gowned women acting as reception committee and ushers gave a social touch to the affair. The meeting was opened by a vocal solo by Miss Aimée Hutchinson.

The speakers were Miss Mary Garrett Hay, City Chairman, and Miss Adaline W. Sterling, leader of the district. Miss Sterling spoke of the genesis and growth of the suffrage movement, and Miss Hay told of the value of organization in strengthening the great bond of the sisterhood of women. The pastor of the church, the Rev. Father John H. Dooley, made a brief address, and Miss Sara McPike made a plea in behalf of Catholic women. As a shining example of broad-mindedness, Father Dooley gave permission for the distribution of the notices of the meeting at the doors of the church after the morning service on the Sunday preceding the meeting.

The coming activities of the district are duly noted in the April calendar.

23d Assembly District.

The 23d Assembly District Study Club was held in the William Marcy Democratic Club rooms, 507 West 145th Street, February 27th. The speaker of the afternoon was Mr. Edward F. Brown, of the Child Welfare League. The women present were intensely interested in conditions as related by Mr. Brown. This was the first meeting of the club, and the chairman, Mrs. Charles L. Guy, is to be congratulated on the large attendance.

The regular monthly meeting of the district organization was held in the Progressive Club rooms, 535 West 159th Street, on March 9th. At this meeting Miss Elmina Wilson was elected vice-leader to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Mrs. Granville Munson, who will be absent from the city several months. It was also decided to have an additional vice-leader, and Mrs. Charles Winch was chosen to fill the new office. The speakers of the evening were: Mrs. Edwin E. Slosson and Mr. Preston Slosson. Mrs. Slosson gave a most interesting travelogue on Australia, and described the harmonious political relations of men and women where equal suffrage means equality in citizenship and a united interest in the common good. Mrs. Slosson was followed by her son, who gave a humorous mock "anti" speech, which was much appreciated by the audience.

The young folks of the district enjoyed a dance at the home of the leader, Mrs. M. L. Ogan, on the evening of February 28th. The fancy dancing of a number of professionals who were present was very attractive.

25th Assembly District.

The principal activity of the 25th Assembly District in the last month consisted in forming a suffrage club among the colored women of the district. This club is proving so popular that the 25th has great hopes that the enthusiasm of its members will be the foundation for further active work among the colored people. This club meets the first and third Wednesday of every month at the Minetta Lane Mission on Minetta Lane and Sixth Avenue.

On February 28th a pleasant tea was given by Miss Stebbins and Miss Furman for the 10th and 12th Election Districts. Mrs. Marie Jenney Howe was the speaker, and succeeded in arousing great interest.

An acceptable feature of the past month was the gift of a check for $50 towards the opening of a District Headquarters next September.

On March 19th the Flying Squadron came to the 25th, starting at 12 o'clock with six big open-air meetings, at which we received hundreds of enrollments. At 2:30 the district workers and Squadron, to the accompaniment of music, marched around the district until 3:30. Then the Squadron separated into small groups and did house to house canvassing. At night a large mass meeting was held at Metropolitan Temple, Seventh Avenue and Fourteenth Street, at which the speakers were Dr. Katherine Bement Davis, Commissioner of Correction; Mr. John Murphy, Tenement House Commissioner of New York City; Miss Anne Rhodes Secretary of Progressive Service; Mr. John Hopper, Register of New York County; Chairman, Mrs. Marie Jenney Howe.

On March 31st an interesting meeting for Italian voters was held at P. S. 95, on Varick and Hudson Streets. Speaker, Mr. Frank Chiracuso.

27th Assembly District.

The meeting of February 27th at the Progressive Club took the form of a debate on suffrage between Mrs. Anna Ross Weeks, the leader, and Mrs. William Forse Scott. Result as usual.

Another debate was held in February at the Colored Branch Y. M. C. A. The Anti-suffragist speaker failing to appear, a confirmed Anti from the audience argued the question with Mrs. Weeks and Miss Klatschken. At the close of the debate, "the confirmed Anti" offered to get up a big suffrage meeting at St. Mark's Church, which he did. The result was a gathering of 500 colored people at the church, with the "confirmed" in the chair, and a regular ovation for the speakers, Mrs. Weeks, Mrs. Oswald Villard and Mr. Ryan, with a sure enough bouquet of real flowers for Mrs. Weeks.

31st Assembly District.

The Parliamentary Law Class, which has been meeting every Friday evening for the past eight weeks, at Mrs. Griffin's, 35 Mt. Morris Park, West, has come to a successful conclusion and the members feel they have learned much that will prove profitable in the future.

The regular meeting of the district club was held on Thursday, March 12th. Mrs. Lillian S. Griffin talked on "The Law and the Woman." Many questions were asked after the talk, the result of which was that some of the unmarried women are going to take out their naturalization papers as soon as the law permits, so they may be full citizens, and exercise the right of the franchise as soon after it is given as possible.

Informal meetings have been held weekly, and much activity is being shown.

IMPROMPTU MEETING.

The Party took advantage of the large crowds out to see the St. Patrick's parade on 5th Avenue on March 17th, and circularized them with the new literature: "A Word to Irish-Americans," then as a lull occurred in the line of march a chair was rushed to the corner of 41st Street and 5th Avenue and speeches were made by Miss Klatschken, Miss Jane Olcott, Miss Eva Ward and Miss Eva Garrison. VOTERS were sold and a collection was taken. Hundreds of people were reached.

BROOKLYN.

1st Assembly District.

Mrs. Suffren and Miss Eva Ward spoke on March 2d before the Men's Progressive Club, at 198 Montague Street. Sixty members of the club listened attentively and appreciatively to the presentation of suffrage. On the 6th about eighty were present at a parlor meeting at the home of Mrs. Camden C. Dike, at 194 Columbia Heights, and heard an inspiriting talk from Mrs. Beatrice Forbes-Robertson Hale. The meeting on March 28th at the Academy of Music with Alfred Noyes, Richard Le Galienne and others speaking on "Fine Arts in Relation to Suffrage," will be fully reported in the next issue of THE VOTER.

5th Assembly District.

Three very successful district meetings were held during the month. Plans were made for a large mass meeting, reports from the chairmen of various committees and from the district captains were given. An interesting feature at one of the meetings was the three-minute speeches by members.

3d Assembly District.

The regular monthly meeting of the district was held at the Carroll Park Public Library on Friday, March 20th. The speakers were Mrs. Frank H. Cothren, vice-leader of this Brooklyn Borough. Mr. Charles Pope Caldwell of Manhattan and Mrs. William H. Roche, vice-leader of the district. Mrs. Charles H. Winslow presided.

A house to house canvass was made by each election district captain and tickets were given out announcing this meeting. The district is to work with the Flying Squadron on April 21st. Much planning for effective work on that occasion is now in process.

9th Assembly District.

On February 28th, Mrs. J. S. Langthorne entertained the district workers at tea. Mrs. D. W. Barker was the speaker.

On March 4th, in Exempt Firemen's Hall, a mass meeting was held, at which Miss Wenonah Marlin and ex-Assemblyman Albert H. T. Banzhaf were the speakers.

The Woman Suffrage Party was permitted to present the Votes for Women before the Bethesda Union on March 11th, at their regular monthly meeting. Mrs. William H. Rorke and the district leader were the speakers.

On March 18th, at 8 P. M., a mass meeting was held in Exempt Firemen's Hall. Speaker, Mr. Alex. Fechandler, principal of P. S. 162.

On March 13th the 9th Assembly District took charge of the party booth at the Brooklyn Food Show.

10th Assembly District.

A meeting of the colored women of the district was held at Carlton Hall, Carlton Avenue and Fulton Street, on Monday evening, March 1st, at 8 o'clock. Miss Esther Bradley presided and inspiring addresses were made by Mrs. Mary B. Orr, Miss Craft, Mrs. Reese, and Mrs. Rorke. The meeting was arranged by Mrs. Lockwood and was largely attended, and one result will be the formation of a club by the colored women of the district. The district club held its regular monthly meeting on March 3rd, at which the members presented Mrs. Barker with a lorgnette and chain as a token of love and appreciation.

On March 19th a public meeting was held at the Berkeley Institute for the voters of the First, Second,

Third and Tenth Election Districts. The speakers were Miss Eva Ward and Senator Smith, of Idaho. At a dinner and entertainment held at the Fleet Street Methodist Church on March 26th, addresses were made by Mrs. Notman and Dr. Amos.

12th Assembly District.

Much time and attention has been given to the organization of our forces for the Cosmopolitan Fête. The First Club held its regular meeting on March 2d, with Miss Charlotte Smith as speaker. Mrs. Whittaker addressed the members of the Second Club at their meeting on March 9th.

Under the auspices of the Organization Committee, Mrs. Adella Potter spoke to the Ladies' Club of the Jewish Synagogue on March 4th. A tea was held at Mrs. Fletcher's on February 25th, and about sixty people were present. Mrs. Barker was the speaker and Mrs. Bayles presided.

On March 16, a district mass meeting was held in the Auditorium of our Public Library. The audience numbered almost two hundred and were most enthusiastic. Mrs. Harriet Comstock and Mr. James F. Morton, Jr., made splendid addresses. Mrs. Bayles presided and the Woman Suffrage Party Orchestra, organized by Mrs. Gura of this district, played most beautifully.

16th Assembly District.

The regular business meeting was held March 3 at the home of Mrs. Alexander G. Calder, recording secretary. Three additional captains were appointed. Mrs. Martha Wentworth Suffren addressed the members. On the 2d of March Mrs. Mary M. Lilly addressed the King's Highway Board of Trade. The members of the board manifested great interest and many of them gave assurances of their belief in the votes for women movement. A mass meeting was held in the rooms of the Borough Park Clubhouse. Addresses were made by Mrs. Mary M. Lilly and Mr. George Lloyd. The nucleus of a district club was formed.

18th Assembly District.

A meeting of Club 3 was held on February 19, at the home of Dr. Bertha Lipschitz, 603 East 29th Street. Speakers, Mrs. Wm. Burroughs and Mrs. F. H. Cothren. Many enrolled. On February 24th, a meeting of Club 2 was held at 1054 Sterling Place, at which Mrs. J. E. Dowd spoke. Club 4 held a meeting at 36 Midwood Street, on February 24th, when Mrs. C. Rose recited an original poem and Mrs. C. H. Brunner, Mrs. W. H. Rorke and Miss Craft made addresses. The club held a business meeting at the home of the president, Mrs. Philip Comstock, 415 East 18th Street, on March 4th, and elected officers.

There was a cake and candy sale under auspices of Club 1 at the home of Mrs. Henry Rowley, 105 Buckingham Road, on March 11th.

19th Assembly District.

Mrs. Herbert N. Warbasse, captain of the 11th Election District, assisted by Miss Martha Garside, held her meeting on February 27th, at 8 P. M., at the home of Mrs. Walter Truslow, 239 Gates Avenue. Forty people from the election district were present and enrolled. The speakers were Miss Evelyn Hughan and Mr. Warbasse.

The 19th Election District held its meeting at the home of the captain, Mrs. Martha T. Beebe, 666 Park Place, with 38 present in spite of heavy storm, on March 6th, 8 P. M. Mrs. Nellie Craig and Mr. Chas. D. Holcombe converted many new recruits into active interest.

The 4th Election District met at the home of Mrs. D. Stender, 357 Lafayette Avenue, on March 10th, at 8 P. M. The parlors were crowded. Mrs. John Edwin Dowd, Dr. John Neary and Miss M. Coghlan Fitzpatrick interested all and made many new members.

Our captains from now on will spend their time on canvassing the voters' list.

BRONX.

30th Assembly District.

On March 23d, at the Home Garden Settlement, 405 East 116th Street, a meeting for working girls took place. Speakers, Miss Margaret Hinchey, member of the Women's Trade Union League, and Miss Martha Klatschken.

34th Assembly District.

On March 17th, at the home of the Bronx director, Mrs. Henrietta Seeley, 2184 Bathgate Avenue, a very enthusiastic suffrage meeting was held for the members of the St. Cecilia Choral Society, Mrs. Seeley being president of that society. Mrs. Seeley presided. Mrs. Olive Pierce, leader of the 34th, Mrs. Robert Adamson, Miss Marion May, Mr. Beerbrower and others spoke.

35th Assembly District.

On the evening of March 2d, a meeting of the officers and captains of the district was held at the home of Mrs. Robert Ireland, vice-chairman. Plans and ways and means were discussed for the carrying on of the work during the coming months. Refreshments were served and a social hour enjoyed by all.

On the afternoon of March 10th a large reception was given at the Fordham Club-house by the district in honor of Mrs. John Purroy Mitchel. Several hundred persons attended. Mrs. Gertrude Duncan, the former leader, had charge of the programme and acted as chairman. The speakers were Dr. Katherine Davis, Commissioner of Corrections; Mrs. Frederick Nathan, Mrs. Martha Suffren, Mrs. Stephen B. Ayres and Mrs. William Swan, the leader of the district. Tea and refreshments were served and the music was furnished by an orchestra of twenty-five boys from the Morris High School, and Mr. Morgan Phillips, the tenor, sang several solos. Many interesting events are planned by the officers of the district during the coming months.

RICHMOND.

1st Assembly District.

On March 5th Mrs. Griffin gave a suffrage address before the Mothers' Club of School No. 18 in West Brighton. She aroused so much interest in her subject that she has been asked for a return engagement. The same day Miss Craft talked suffrage to the W. C. T. U. of West Brighton. This was "going some" for Richmond Borough.

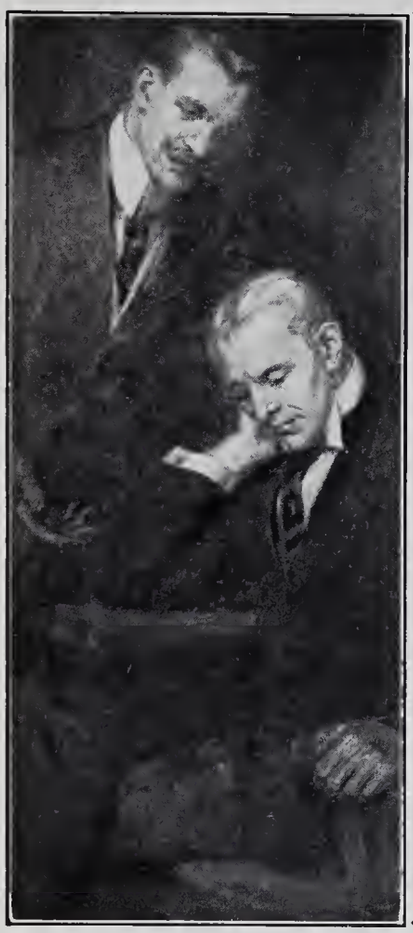
The Port Richmond Headquarters of the Richmond Borough Woman Suffrage Party were open from March 9th to March 14th, and were even more successful than the West Brighton Headquarters of the month before. One hundred and eighty-three enrollments were secured, mostly men. This brings the Richmond roll up to 2,400. Mrs. Butler, who as captain has had a large experience canvassing for the Salvation Army, proved to be a very great help in securing what our chairman calls "yellow slippers."

Our indefatigable chairman, Mrs. Willcox, expects to open temporary headquarters in Stapleton as soon as we have recovered from the Cosmopoliton Fête!

CARD PARTIES AND TEAS.

Under the direction of Mrs. Balch the afternoon card parties have been continued, bringing new friends to Headquarters and making money for the campaign. Every week the attendance grows. Recently Mrs. Belle de Rivera was a guest of honor.

The Wednesday teas have been continued as well as many district socials. There is hardly a day which does not witness some affair at Headquarters, with speeches, taking of enrollments and general social intercourse, which wins new workers for the Party.



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"WORKERS NEED THE BALLOT." Then there were eight.

Eight little Antis, gazing up to heaven;
"SALOON-MEN AID THE ANTIS." Then there were seven.

Seven little Antis, in a dreadful fix;
ONE LOST HER PREJUDICE! Then there were six.

Six little Antis, hoping still to thrive;
"CHILD-LABOR MUST BE ENDED." Then there were five.

Five little Antis, safe within their door;
"HOME IS BIGGER THAN FOUR WALLS." Then there were four.

Four little Antis, one begins to see
HALF DEMOCRACY IS NONE. Then there were three.

Three little Antis, feeling pretty blue;
"INDIRECT'S A LONG WAY 'ROUND." Then there were two.

Two little Antis, politics would shun;
"THE STATE NEEDS MEN AND WOMEN." Then there was one.

One little Anti isn't any fun;
FINDS SHE'S WAY BEHIND THE TIMES.
Soon
there
will
be
none!

FLORENCE E. HUBBARD.

FATHERS AND SONS.

SIR ALMROTH E. WRIGHT wrote a book called "The Unexpurgated Case Against Woman Suffrage," which has become a classic of its kind. It is interesting to note that his son Edward, who died recently, left a legacy of $2,500 to the National Union of Suffrage Societies.

THE PASSING OF THE HORSE.

A LETTER in the New York *Times* tells of a stenographer whose eyes gave out and who turned to the farm for a livelihood.

"I had $800," he says, "but was possessed of a good strong wife, who did all the heavy work, such as plowing, planting, splitting wood, etc. A wife is an absolute necessity—on the farm. I am a Southerner by birth," he adds, "and am therefore naturally ambitious."—*Max Eastman in The Masses.*

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CALENDAR FOR APRIL

(Continued from Page 20)

April 2d.—Bronx, 30th Assembly District, Home Garden Settlement, 405 East 116th Street, 8.15 P. M. Italian mothers' group. Songs in Italian by Miss Aimee Hutchinson. Speaker: Pasquale Di Neri.

Queens, 4th Assembly District, League Building, 36 Park Avenue, 3.30 P. M. Regular meeting of Flushing Equal Franchise Association.

Queens, 4th Assembly District, Jamaica, 3 P. M. Annual meeting of Jamaica Woman Suffrage Club.

April 3d.—Manhattan, 24th Assembly District, Republican Club Headquarters, 1892 Third Avenue. Mr. Alfred H. Brown and Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw will speak before the Club.

Manhattan, 24th Assembly District, Young Men's Athletic Club at Union Settlement. Regular meeting. Miss Anna Rhodes will speak on suffrage.

Bronx, 32d Assembly District, Public Library, 321 East 140th Street. Mrs. Jay J. McKelvey, Chairman. Dr. R. G. Davey, Miss Portia Willis and Mrs. Martha W. Suffren.

Queens, 4th Assembly District, Mrs. Bodine's, Villard Avenue, 3 P. M. Annual meeting Hollis Suffrage Club.

April 4th.—Queens, 2d Assembly District, Forest Hills. Dance for benefit of the Borough Campaign Fund.

April 5th.—Brooklyn Headquarters, 27 Lafayette Avenue, 4 P. M. Talk on suffrage. Mrs. Frank H. Cothren. Tea will be served.

April 6th.—Manhattan, 17th Assembly District, Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, 131 West 104th Street. Debate on Suffrage. Affirmative: Mrs. Forbes-Robertson Hale.

Manhattan, 25th Assembly District, Mrs. Allan Dawson, 45 West 12th Street, 8 P. M. Captain's meeting.

Manhattan, 27th Assembly District, 48 East 34th Street, 1 P. M. Executive meeting.

Brooklyn, 12th Assembly District, Public Library, 8.15 P. M. First Club meeting.

Bronx, 23d Assembly District, Congregation of Mt. Sinai, 600 West 181st Street. Speaker: Miss Martha Klatschen.

April 7th.—Manhattan, 17th Assembly District, 257 West 99th Street, 8 P. M. Public Class. Free. Teacher: Emily Kempner-Duschnes.

Manhattan, 19th Assembly District, 195 Claremont Avenue, 8 P. M. Captains' meeting.

Manhattan, 23d Assembly District, Congregation Mount Sinai, 800 West 181st Street. Suffrage debate. Affirmative: Miss Martha Klatschen. Name of opponent to be announced later.

Manhattan, 25th Assembly District, 36 Greenwich Avenue, 8 P. M. Greenwich Village Social Center Suffrage Club.

Brooklyn, 11th Assembly District, 202 Lefferts Place, 8.15 P. M. Business meeting for captains, officers and workers.

April 8th.—Manhattan, 16th Assembly District, Flying Squadron. . Every member must report to the leader for duty. Parade starts at 2 P. M., corner of 50th Street and Lexington Avenue. Mass Meeting, Republican Club, 237 East 49th Street, 9 P. M.

Manhattan, 25th Asembly District, National Progressive Headquarters, Washington Square, 8 P. M. Reception.

Brooklyn, 9th Assembly District, Library, 51st Street and Fourth Avenue, 8 P. M. Mass meeting.

April 9th.—Manhattan, 31st Assembly District, 35 Mt. Morris Park West, 8.30 P. M. Annual meeting of Civic Betterment Club of 31st Assembly District.

Brooklyn, 18th Assembly District, 3019 Farragut Road, 8 P. M. Club 3. Open meeting. Good speakers.

Queens, 4th Assembly District, 88 Union Place, Richmond Hill, 3 P. M. Annual meeting of Richmond Hill Suffrage Club.

April 10th.—Woman Suffrage Party Headquarters, 48 East 34th Street, 2.30 P. M. Card party. Mrs. Balch in charge. Prizes. Tickets, 50 cents.

Queens, 4th Assembly District, Store on Fulton Street, opposite Hollis Avenue, 2-6 P. M. Cake sale. Hollis Suffrage Club.

April 12th.—Brooklyn, Headquarters, 27 Lafayette Avenue, 4 P. M. Talk on suffrage. Mrs. Martha W. Suffren. Tea will be served.

April 13th.—Manhattan, 12th Assembly District, Friends' Seminary, 226 East 16th Street, 8 P. M. Open to public.

Manhattan, 23d Assembly District, 535 West 159th Street. 8 P. M. Business meeting. 8.30. Speaking.

Brooklyn, 12th Assembly District, Mrs. H. E. Cox, 295 15th Street, 8 P. M. Second club meeting.

Queens, 2d Assembly District, Home of Mrs. Vossler, 8 P. M. Elmhurst Suffrage Club meeting. Speaker: Miss Adaline W. Sterling.

Queens, 4th Assembly District, 3 P. M. Annual meeting Queens Suffrage Club.

April 14th.—Manhattan, 17th Assembly District, 257 West 99th Street, 8 P. M. Public Speaking Class. Free. Teacher: Emily Kempner-Duschnes.

Manhattan, 25th Assembly District, 36 Greenwich Avenue, 8 P. M. Greenwich Village Social Center Suffrage Club.

Queens, 3d Assembly District, The Progressive Society of Far Rockaway meeting, 8.15 P. M. Debate. For suffrage: Mrs. Raymond Brown.

April 15th.—Manhattan, 19th Assembly District, 550 West 113th Street, 8 to 11 P. M. Social evening with dancing. Admission fee.

Manhattan, 25th Assembly District, Minetta Lane Mission, 8 P. M. Minetta Lane Suffrage Club.

Brooklyn, 9th Assembly District, Exempt Fireman's Hall, 69th Street and Third Avenue, 8 P. M. Mass meeting.

April 16th.—Manhattan, 1st Assembly District, Flying Squadron. Every member must report to the leader for duty. Parade starts 2 P. M., corner Spring and Hudson Streets. Mass meeting, 8 P. M., Metropolitan Club, Spring and Hudson Streets.

Manhattan, 31st Assembly District, Home of Mrs. Voss, 5 West 121st Street, 8.30 P. M. Address by Rev. Mabel Irvine. Subject: Eugenics and the Franchise.

Brooklyn, 12th Assembly District, Prospect Branch Public Library Auditorium, 8.15 P. M. Mass meeting. Speakers: Mrs. Harriet Comstock, Mr. James Morton, Jr.

April 19th.—Brooklyn Headquarters, 27 Lafayette Avenue, 4 P. M. Talk on suffrage, Mrs. Mary M. Lilly. Tea will be served.

April 20th.—Manhattan, 31st Assembly District, Flying Squadron. Every member must report to the leader for duty. Parade starts at 2 P. M., from Fifth Avenue and 110th Street. Mass meeting, Y. M. C. A., 5 West 125th Street.

Brooklyn, 9th Assembly District, 7815 Fourth Avenue, 2 P. M. Executive Committee meeting.

Brooklyn, 18th Assembly District, 1255

Bergen Street, 3.30 P. M. District Executive meeting.

April 21st.—Manhattan, 17th Assembly District, 257 West 99th Street, 8 P. M. Public Speaking Class. Free. Teacher: Emily Kempner-Duschnes.

Manhattan, 25th Assembly District, 36 Greenwich Avenue, 8 P. M. Greenwich Village Social Center Suffrage Club.

April 22d.—Queens, 3d Assembly District, Home of Mrs. E. L. Radler, 2393 Silver Street. Ridgewood, 8 P. M. Open meeting. Speaker. Mrs. Rorke.

April 23d.—Manhattan, 18th Assembly District, Flying Squadron. Every member must report to the leader for duty. Parade starts at 2 P. M., Second Avenue and 69th Street. Mass meeting, 525 East 72d Street, 8 P. M.

Manhattan, 25th Assembly District, Madison Square Republican Headquarters, 8 P. M. Suffrage and Anti-Suffrage Debate.

Brooklyn, 18th Assembly District, 3019 Farragut Road, 8 P. M. Club 3. Business meeting.

April 24th.—Woman Suffrage Party Headquarters, 48 East 34th Street, 2.30 P. M. Card party. Mrs. Balch in charge. Prizes. Tickets, 50 cents.

Queens, 4th Assembly District, 8 P. M. Play given by Queens Suffrage Club, "What Happened to Jones."

April 26th.—Brooklyn Headquarters, 27 Lafayette Avenue, 4 P. M. Talk on suffrage, Mrs. Grace G. Wolterbeck. Tea will be served.

April 27th.—Manhattan, 19th Assembly District, Flying Squadron. Every member must report to the leader for duty. Parade starts at 2 P. M., at Broadway and 101st Street. Mass meeting.

Manhattan, 17th Assembly District, 224 Riverside Drive, 3-6 P. M. Suffrage Tea and Talk.

Brooklyn, 3d Assembly District, Progressive Club, on Court Street, 8 P. M.

Brooklyn, 18th Assembly District, 1054 Sterling Place, 8 P. M. Club 2. Speaker: Miss Charlotte Smith.

April 28th.—Manhattan, 17th Assembly District, 257 West 99th Street, 8 P. M. Public Speaking Class. Free. Teacher: Emily Kempner-Duschnes.

April 29th.—Manhattan, 19th Assembly District, 550 West 113th Street, 8-11 P. M. Social evening with dancing.

Queens, 3d Assembly District, Home of Mrs. Beady, 42 Dry Harbor Road, Glendale. Card party for the campaign fund. Prizes and refreshments.

April 30th.—Manhattan, 9th Assembly District, Flying Squadron. Every member must report to the leader for duty. Parade starts at 2 P. M., Ninth Avenue and 38th Street. Mass meeting, North Western Dispensary, 403 West 36th Street.

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April 7th.—Side Lights on the Government of New York. Speaker: Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch. Hostess: Mrs. Edward Willetts.

April 14th.—Equal Suffrage Facts vs. Equal Suffrage Theories. Speaker: George Creel. Hostess: Mrs. Evans R. Dick.

April 21st.—Why Young Girls Should Believe in Suffrage. Speaker: Mrs. Vladimir Simkhovitch. Hostess: Miss Caroline Duer.

April 28th.—Women Who Come Before the Night Court. Speaker: Miss Alice Smith, Probation Officer. Hostess: Miss Caroline Duer.

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